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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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RUBBER STAMPS

AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

IT IS M'KINLEY

Elected President of the United States of America.

HIS BROOM SWEEP CLEAN

Ranks of Solid South Were Broken.

Central and Western States Fall In to Line—Sure Republican Congress.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Mr. McKinley's election was a sweeping victory, large majorities being recorded from the Eastern, North-

The news received is of the most meager character, the mere result being cabled to the Orient.

M'KINLEY AND HIS RECORD.
Review of Career of Next United States President.

William McKinley, Jr., third son of the family, was born in Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, January 29th, 1843. His father, William McKinley, was an iron manufacturer, having removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio with his family to introduce certain iron interests in Ohio. Abner is a business man in San Francisco.

His people were originally Scotch, of the humblest sort, on his father's side. They were Highland bodies and are to be traced as they went about in kilts and bare knees—a fashion of white savages—as far away as a day when rumor tells of cannibalism north of the Highland line; when the phrase "the broth of a boy" meant what it said, and when the thrifty set traps for their neighbors' children and treated the same as prey, and were filled and cheered thereby.

Dr. ed from their glens, the McKin-

He served continuously until 1890. Was first elected Governor of Ohio in 1892.

His name is most intimately connected with fiscal legislation that resulted, under a Republican Administration, in the enactment of a law providing for a high protective tariff on all the commodities of the nation. It is this close association with the dominant principle of his party that brought him in line for the honor that has been conferred upon him.

MISS BIRD IN CHINA.

Amid Dangers She Traverses a District Hitherto Unexplored.

Mrs. Bishop, who is perhaps better known to English readers as Miss Bird, has recently described in a Shanghai newspaper her latest journey, which took her through parts of the Province of Szu-chuan, unknown to European travelers.

Leaving Shanghai on January 10th last, she traveled up the Yang-tze by steamer to I-chang, and thence by houseboat 300 miles to Wansien, where Mrs. Bishop left the river and traveled by chair for 300 miles to Pao-ning, in Szu-chuan. She was much impressed by the beauty and fertility of the country, the size and handsome appearance of the farm houses being especially remarkable. Coal was in great abundance. Along the road the

ers are torrents of emerald green, and of considerable width, and a succession of rapids and cataracts the whole distance.

On her return Mrs. Bishop recrossed the plan of Cheng-tu, descended the Min to Kiang, and thence through fertile and beautiful country to Chungking. Everywhere, except among the Mantse, she found a hostility to foreigners, which astonished her by its intensity. She has no doubt that the people in Szu-chuan do really believe that foreigners eat children or tear out their eyes, and in Cheng-tu and elsewhere she saw children wearing a red cross, on green ground, as a charm against foreigners. It seems that the sums paid to the French missionaries for their losses in the riots has increased the popular resentment. She thought the officials desired to protect foreigners.

Mrs. Bishop has made full notes of her journey and taken a number of photographs. She went from Shanghai to Japan in search of rest; and thence proposes to pay a second visit to Corea.—London Times.

GAYHEAD HERE.

Captain Calls at This Port to Leave His Sick Wife.

The American whaling bark Gayhead which water front people will remember was supposed to have been

MILLION MAJORITY

McKinley's Triumph the Greatest Ever Achieved.

THE CHOICE OF THE PEOPLE

No Less Than 277 Republican Electors.

A Few States Still Regarded as Doubtful, But Not Needed to Assure Success.

The S. S. Australia docked this morning at 7:30 a. m., bringing the following news.

NEW YORK, November 5.—The Sun says: The latest election returns received from the States where the vote was so close as to make the verdict uncertain have altered the figures heretofore given but very little. McKinley's majority in the Electoral College is something over 109. The exact vote probably will not be known for several days. Wyoming appears to have voted for McKinley electors. One Republican certainly won, because a middle-of-the-road Populist elector held out of fusion. The result in Tennessee is in doubt, but only apparently, because the Democrats in the western part of the State are uncertain how many votes to steal. Unprecedented frauds are going on, which ultimately will probably give the State to Bryan. Kentucky is very close, but there is no doubt McKinley electors pulled through by a small plurality.

The situation in North Carolina is mixed. The Republican State chairman concedes the electoral ticket to Bryan by 6000. The scratching of the faction ticket may turn out to have elected four Republican electors. South Dakota turns out to be very close. Both sides claim the electoral ticket, but the returns which come in very slowly maintain the small Republican lead. Kansas and Missouri are both for Bryan.

There is no material change in the Congressional situation. A few changes in State pluralities were made, but they did not decrease McKinley's popular plurality which is now more than 1,000,000.

The following table shows the electoral vote of the States that went Republican, with the approximate plurality in each

State	Elec Vote	Approx Plurality
California	9	8,000
Connecticut	6	54,000
Delaware	3	2,000
Illinois	24	165,000
Indiana	15	20,000
Iowa	13	72,000
Kentucky	13	1,000
Maine	6	47,000
Maryland	8	32,000
Massachusetts	15	164,000
Michigan	14	50,000
Minnesota	9	50,000
New Hampshire	4	23,000
New Jersey	10	86,000
New York	36	273,000
North Dakota	3	8,000
Ohio	23	70,000
Oregon	4	7,000
Pennsylvania	32	296,000
Rhode Island	4	27,000
South Dakota	4	3,000
Vermont	4	41,000
West Virginia	6	15,000
Wisconsin	12	10,000
Totals	277	1,611,500

The following are the doubtful States with their electoral votes

State	Electoral Votes
North Carolina	11
Tennessee	12
Wyoming	3
Total	26

RECAPITULATION

McKinley	277
Bryan	114
Doubtful	26
Total	447

Necessary to choice, 224
McKinley's popular plurality 1,203,500

In China the "Rules of War" which even now are used for governing the troops in the field are some 3000 years old. One of the rules enjoins the Celestial soldier to spread in the camp of the enemy volleys of musical airs so as to soften his heart.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY OF OHIO AND GARRETT A. HOBART OF NEW JERSEY WHO WERE ELECTED PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ON NOVEMBER 3D.

ern, Central and some of the Southern States. A great Republican majority in the next House of Representatives is assured, probably also in the Senate.

The result of the election has produced a favorable impression on the bourses in London and New York, and on the Continent. The papers of Great Britain and the Continent rejoice at the result.

AROUND TOWN.

How the News Was Received by the Citizens.

Yesterday was an anxious one for Honolulu, as much interest being shown in the result of the election, as if the Islands were a part of the United States, and the salvation of the country depended upon the returns coming in early.

When the Australia did not arrive by noon the consensus of opinion was that Bryan had been elected, and the bad news was better postponed. At 8 o'clock the new chime whistle announced the sighting of a steamer, and two-thirds of the town, on the tip-toe of expectancy, ran to the telephone, only to learn that the City of Peking was 20 miles off. Knowing that she could bring the result and have several days in which to gather up the returns from the outer districts, the crowds flocked to the wharf, only to experience another disappointment from the fact that the 300 Chinese on board would prevent her docking until daylight, when the laborers could be examined.

Then the interest of the multitude centered on Louis Kenake and Archie Gilliland, who volunteered to go out in a small boat and ascertain the result. As the launch of the Adams was seen entering the harbor, W. Porter Boyd and Sam Parker went out and came back with the report that Bryan had been elected. In a moment the news was sent over the wire only to be corrected when the news came direct from the S. S. Adams that McKinley had won the day by a sweeping majority. Then a shout went up from the crowd which invaded the wharf

leys, with others of their tribe and kind, were taken from chasing the red deer and the neighbors and carried to Ireland to harry and run down the wild Irish of that island of distress. Subsequently they came to America, as far to the rear of the hour as two centuries ago.

On his mother's side—whereof the family name was Rose—McKinley was a Puritan of English stock, though his ancestors missed the Mayflower and would appear to have come over with the Quaker William Penn. But come as they might, land as they would, there was no pretense of any sinister nobility about them. They were plebeian, and lived next to the ground, and the coat armor tailors will be able to embroider nothing for them.

McKinley's ancestors were prompt warriors and fought readily in every American fracas on the American side, one of them, indeed—a grandfire—enlisting so many as eight separate times during the Revolutionary War, and faithfully seeking a pension thereafter as soon as such national largesse was in order.

The son of James McKinley, David McKinley, was the great-grandfather of the present William McKinley.

At the age of 17 young McKinley removed to Poland, on the Western Reserve, for educational advantages, and there taught a country school. He gave this up to attend the Allegheny College, but left this institution at the breaking out of the civil war to enlist in the Poland Guards, Company E, of the Twenty-third Ohio.

He served afterward on the staff of Brigadier General Rutherford B. Hayes; also on the staff of General Crook, the Indian fighter. He participated in the battles of Antietam and with General Sheridan in the first battle in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and was successively promoted from private to Sergeant, Lieutenant and Captain.

When McKinley returned from the war he entered upon the study of the law with Judge Charles E. Glidden at Portland, afterward taking a course of study at the Albany Law School of which school he was a graduate.

His political career began at the age of 33 when he was elected to Congress

people exhibited great hostility, but the officials did all they could to protect her.

From Pao-ning she went, by Sinsiental, through a hilly but less interesting country to Mien-chau, still finding coal and salt in great abundance. On her way to Kuansien, in the northwest corner of the great plain of Cheng-tu, the capital of the province, she met with very bad treatment, being attacked by the mob. One large stone struck her on the head and inflicted injuries from which she suffered after her return.

The Cheng-tu plain was another marvelous example of fertility and wealth. Mrs. Bishop says she never saw anything like it anywhere. She traveled for 11 days across the plain and found it irrigated in abundance in every part. It seems that ages ago—it is not known when—a man who has had erected to his memory the grandest temple in China divided the water of the Min River in such a way that they fertilize the whole plain and make such an irrigation system that there can be neither floods nor drought. Kuansien is at the base of the hills, and is the center for the trade of Northern Tibet.

Thence Mrs. Bishop went up the Min River, which Chinese consider the actual Yang-tze, to Wei-chau, and, turning up the Li-fan-ting River, reached the town of that name. Here the authorities did all they could to convert her from entering the Mantse country beyond. She persisted, however, and found the Mantse to be semi-independent tribes, who pay tribute to China; but are ruled by their own chiefs. Their appearance is quite Caucasian, both men and women being very handsome. They live in lofty stone houses, many of which resemble feudal castles. In nearly every village there is a high, square tower.

The customs are wholly different from those of the Chinese, the people are rigid Buddhists, and the signs of their religion are everywhere. Mrs. Bishop found them friendly and hospitable, and their country, as well, indeed, as the whole country after leaving the Min, "a combination of Switzerland and Cashmere." She went up to the source of the Li-fan-ting River, a branch of the Min, on the Tsukushan Mountain, and, crossing on the Rong-kai River, an affluent of the Great Gold River.

Owing to troubles between the tribes here, the bridges on the Rong-kai were broken down, and she was unable to carry out her intention of performing the 14-days' journey down to Ta-chien lu, on the post road to Lhasa. Gold and enormous quantities of nitrate of soda are found on this route, the riv-

set afire during her last visit to these islands, was telephoned off port on Sunday night at 8:30 o'clock and anchored off the harbor yesterday morning. Shortly after Captain Foley came ashore in one of the ship's boats with his wife who was the cause of the visit of the vessel here. She is quite ill and it is the intention of her husband to leave her here and go for a short cruise. Should she be well when the Gayhead returns she will be taken aboard and the trip to Guaymas resumed.

The Gayhead is just returning from a whaling cruise in the Arctic Ocean where she succeeded in getting some 400 barrels of oil. She went to Unalaska and came from that place to Honolulu. She has been in sight of the islands for eleven days but on account of the calms she was unable to make port.

It is probable that the Gayhead will sail today on her short cruise.

Death of Captain Pearce.

The agent of the O & O Steamship Company at this port has received word from Hong kong, that Capt. W. C. Pearce of the S. S. Gaelic, died at that port on the 4th inst. The deceased was a well-known and popular commander. Since the disaster to the Gaelic in the attempt to save some Japanese lives, he has been depressed and ill, taking the unfortunate occurrence much to heart. His death will be regretted by many friends and acquaintances.—Japan Mail (Nov 5)

THE SOLAR ROTATION

In the August number of the Astrophysical Journal there is a brief summary of the work being done at Johns Hopkins University by Mr. Lewis Jewell. These researches dealt with the question of the solar rotation and Mr. Jewell's recent work in measuring a large number of lines in photographs of the solar spectrum has brought out as is stated a new and remarkable peculiarity in the law of the solar rotation. The following is a brief extract of the note in question. It is found that there is a difference of several days in the rotation periods of the outer and inner portions of the sun's atmosphere, the period increasing as the photosphere is approached. The measures also show the equatorial acceleration to be much the greatest for the outer portions of the atmosphere. At the lower levels the acceleration is small, there being little difference in the periods for different latitudes. It is further found that the carbon (cyanogen) lines and the shaded portions of H and K take their rise very low down in the solar atmosphere. Mr. Jewell is at present engaged upon the reduction of the measures.—Nature

EMPHATICALLY NO

People Opposed to New Cable Proposition.

WILL NOT TAKE FURTHER CHANCES

Guarantee to Bond Purchase Not Considered.

Representative Men Want Different Arrangements—Don't Want Government Tied Up

(From Saturday's Daily)
As a result of the opinions of the leading merchants on the subject of the cable it was given out yesterday, and confirmed last night by President Dole and Attorney-General Smith, that ex-Secretary Foster's business in Honolulu is regarding the cable.
Yesterday President Dole sent out invitations to 20 representative men to meet Mr. Foster and the Cabinet in the Executive Chamber at 10 o'clock this morning and listen to a proposition from Mr. Foster relative to the building of lines from Hawaii to Japan and Australia.

(From Monday's Daily)
The matter of the cable franchise, which has been laid before the Executive several times by Hon. John W. Foster during the past week, was brought to a focus on Saturday, when it was discussed in the President's room by a number of influential citizens.

Those who responded to the call were L. A. Thurston, B. F. Dillingham, T. H. Lansing, Dr. C. B. Wood, Hon. John W. Foster, F. A. Schaefer, Prof. Alexander, J. B. Atherton, Senator McCandless, J. A. Kennedy, Cecil Brown, C. Bolte, F. A. Swamy, Chief Justice Judd, W. G. Irwin, Alexander Young, Senator H. W. Schmidt, Senator W. H. Rice, Mr. Kane, C. L. Wright, John Phillips, Mark Robinson, C. M. Cooke, Paul Isenberg, H. Hackfeld, Senator Henry Waterhouse, General Hartwell, and a number of other business and professional men were invited, but were not present. President Dole and Ministers Smith and Damon represented the Executive.

The meeting was called to order by President Dole, who stated that a new arrangement had been proposed by Col. Spaulding and his colleagues, and before taking definite action the Government had deemed it advisable to consult with the business men of the city. At the President's suggestion, Attorney General Smith read the outline of the new contract proposed by the Pacific Cable Company, which organization includes such prominent and wealthy men as D. O. Mills, ex-Mayor Hewitt of New York, and Mr. Hall of the Northern Pacific Railway.

This company propose that a contract be made with them by which they are to have two years after the signing of the contract in which to obtain concessions from the Japanese Government and from the Governments of the Australian Colonies, relative to laying cables from Hawaii to Japan and from Hawaii to Australia. The company offers to purchase \$375,000 of the new 4 per cent Government bonds—presumably at par—and to forfeit \$125,000 in case the inter-island cable is not laid within the year. If the desired concessions from either or both Japan and Australia are obtained within the two years, the company will forfeit \$125,000 in each case if it fails to construct the cable within three years thereafter. On these lines they ask a 20-year exclusive franchise. The principal points were elaborated upon as Minister Smith read, then followed a few questions answered by Mr. Foster and Mr. Smith.

Mr. Foster stated that Col. Spaulding had through his arduous work in Congress, done a great deal in advancing the prospects of early success, and he promised to transfer his present concession to the Pacific Cable Company. Mr. Foster further stated that they hoped to be able to obtain from the Japanese Government a guarantee of \$160,000 which supplemented by the \$40,000 of Hawaii would be \$200,000 to be paid on the completion of the line from San Francisco to Japan, via Honolulu. They also hope to get \$200,000 from the Australian Colonies to assist that line. Mr. Foster suggested that the men undertaking this business were handling no small affair as the line to Japan would cost not less than \$750,000 and it would be unreasonable to expect men to assume the task with some show of returns to guarantee such a great outlay of capital. No proposition had been made with regard to the extension of the present Spaulding contract, because it was hoped something could be done in the next six months.

Mr. Thurston then presented a strong argument for the scheme laying great stress on the advantage gained to Hawaii by the purchase of the Government bonds thereby giving a start to the bond scheme and giving Hawaiian bonds an immediate place and an established credit in the markets of the world. The Government could well afford to give something for that alone. Capitalists would not make the immense outlay without an exclusive franchise. He also called attention to the cable rates and to the fact that the contract would fix the maximum charge for rates not in excess of \$1 a word to Australia and Japan and other companies would guarantee to give them the same rates as charged on their own lines to other parties. The rates to San Francisco would not be over 40 per cent of this figure and the press rates not over one quarter. The opposition from the Atlantic cable companies was tremendous and it would be impossible to get men to go ahead with the cable with

out something to secure them. The time for a cable as a purely business enterprise may be yet a long way off.

After Messrs. Thurston and Foster had expressed their views and answered questions, they withdrew. President Dole read a letter from General Hartwell, in which he called attention to the work he had done on the cable scheme, and how near he had come to success. He requested that the Government again give him an opportunity to take the contract on a \$40,000 subsidy for 20 years. General Hartwell also submitted drafts of contracts and intentional agreements on cable matters. These were not read, but their importance must be recognized when it is considered that the cable must be used by all nations of the world in times of war and peace.

After Messrs. Foster and Thurston had withdrawn a general discussion followed, which was participated in by Messrs. Lansing, Dillingham, Wood, Schaefer, Alexander, McCandless, Swamy, Judd, Young, Irwin, Phillips, Isenberg, Waterhouse and Hackfeld. Of these Swamy, Irwin, Young, Isenberg, Hackfeld, Phillips and Atherton expressed themselves as strongly opposed to making a contract of this character.

Mr. Swamy very well expressed the opinions of these speakers in saying that in the immediate future, especially with the completion of the Pacific must be very great. There must be an immense increase in the commerce, and the ships must increase in tonnage and improve in character. The necessities of this increase brought about by the development of Japan and the progress of Russia, in consequence of the completion of the Siberian Railway, must create new requirements and demands that can hardly be contemplated or measured at the present time. The importance of Hawaii is its geographical position, which is of a most commanding nature. Steamships and cables must be landed here, and it would be a great national and commercial error for Hawaii to tie itself up to any one concern by a 20-year exclusive franchise. Before the end of 20 years the people might find they had made a fatal mistake. It was, therefore, to be hoped that the Government would not commit itself without most careful and mature consideration.

W. G. Irwin said this cable matter was a pretty important one to discuss at practically a moment's notice. The full nature of the proposition had not been understood until a very few hours before. He felt sure the country would get the cable when the demands of other nations of the world by making this contract would be a mistake. He was sure the time would soon come when Hawaii would get cables without making concessions and without great expense to the Government. He thought if the Government had money to offer the fact had better be made known, and he would be willing to guarantee the offer would be taken up without requesting a 20-year franchise. Mr. Irwin also spoke upon the improbability of the Japanese Government granting large powers to a foreign company.

Dr. Wood and the Attorney General spoke of having learned from an authoritative source while in Japan that the Japanese Government, in its present mood and with its ambitious spirit for extending its power, might of itself very soon lay a cable. At any rate, it would not look with favor or grant concessions to a foreign corporation; it must be a Japanese company with Japanese capital.

Alexander Young said that while he felt that in view of the great outlay required for a Pacific cable, no capitalist would venture to put in money without concessions which would offer the hope of remunerative returns as the exclusive franchise would do, at the same time, he did not feel that the time had come for the Government to tie itself up in the manner requested by the proposed contract.

Mr. Phillips said that to his mind the "nigger in the fence" had been pretty clearly exposed by the explanation of the position of the Japanese in the matter. What Col. Spaulding and his company want is to get the thing backed up by this contract so that they can go to a Japanese company, shake the contract in their faces and compel them to make terms to suit the holders of the franchise.

Other speakers seconded the views expressed by the foregoing. Several spoke in a non-committal manner, but on the whole, from what was said, only opposition could be inferred toward the granting of the franchise requested for the cables to the Colonies and Japan.

Mr. Isenberg said that the views expressed by Mr. Phillips, Mr. Young, as well as Mr. Swamy were correct, and he coincided with them. He also called attention to the fact that the commercial requirements of Hawaii do not yet demand a cable. Hawaii is a sugar-growing country, and a cable cannot furnish anything that will make the production of sugar any less expensive.

B. F. Dillingham said if the Government could borrow money at 4 per cent it might be found before very long, that the surest and quickest way to get a cable to the United States was for the Government to associate itself with other parties, who would borrow a million dollars and allow the people to get some of the benefits, if there are any to be derived.

One of the points under discussion was the authority of the Government to execute a contract, granting an exclusive franchise. The law was referred to, and Chief Justice Judd stated that he did not see how, under the law, such a contract could have any validity, and it might be necessary to call a special session of the Legislature to authorize the contract.

After the meeting had been in session over two hours President Dole thanked the gentlemen for their attendance, and intimated that he might call upon them in a few days for a further expression of opinion.

Although the meeting was, as a rule, opposed to the new contract there were two or three present who favored it, believing no better terms can be made and that no cable will be obtained without making some such concession.

MAUI'S BUDGET PURE BLOOD

Serious Railway Accident at Hamakua.

BEACH INVADDED BY MANY FISH

Changes Among Maui's Foreign Colony.

Good Island for Sheriffs—Guesses for Police Justices—Movements of Vessels.

MAUI, Nov. 14th.—Quite a serious accident happened at Hamakua on Thursday, the 12th. While moving some Japanese laborers from one field to another on a train of cars drawn by mules, one of the Japs was crowded off and fell under the wheels. Some ribs were broken and severe internal injuries sustained.

Wednesday, the 11th, large schools of fish visited the shores round about Kahului. Akulis and nebus five or six inches long lined the beach in countless numbers. Such an event has rarely ever occurred in the seaport village. The natives rushed into the water and captured the fish by handfuls and bucketsful. The continued blowing of the sound wind is the probable cause of the influx of fish.

The court and jury will convene at Lahaina on the first Wednesday of December (the 2d). The deputy sheriffs have been summoning jurors during the week.

Ulupalakua, the land of the peacocks, is green and beautiful, while the rest of Maui is unusually dry. During the last four weeks the locality has averaged $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches of rain per week.

The last of the month some representatives of the different baseball clubs will meet at Wailuku to organize an island league and arrange a schedule of games.

The foreign colony of Wailuku is undergoing one of its periodic changes of inhabitants. Dr. J. H. Raymond departed for Honolulu last week, Sheriff and Mrs. L. A. Andrews soon leave for Hilo, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Carter depart today for Kauai, via Honolulu.

Dr. and Mrs. Goodhue will occupy the residence lately rented by the Carters.

Maui men seem most popular and successful when a Sheriff's position is in question. Messrs. Andrews, L. M. Baldwin and Carter are all Maui men, and they are the three Sheriffs of the Hawaiian Islands.

Who is to be the next police justice at Wailuku? is the interesting question at present.

Mr. and Mrs. Ainsworth of Wailuku will spend a short vacation next week at Mrs. H. B. Bally's, Makawao.

During the 8th, the schooner J. M. Coleman, Turner master, arrived in Kahului, 22 days from Alaska. She brought about 470 tons of fish guano for the H. C. Co. The schooner departed Wednesday, the 11th, with no cargo.

Weather: Dry; a Kona wind has been blowing all the week.



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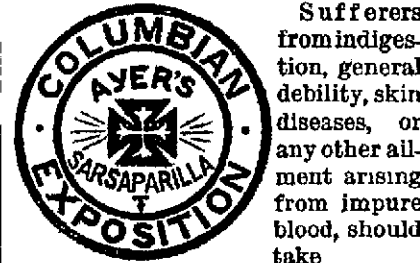
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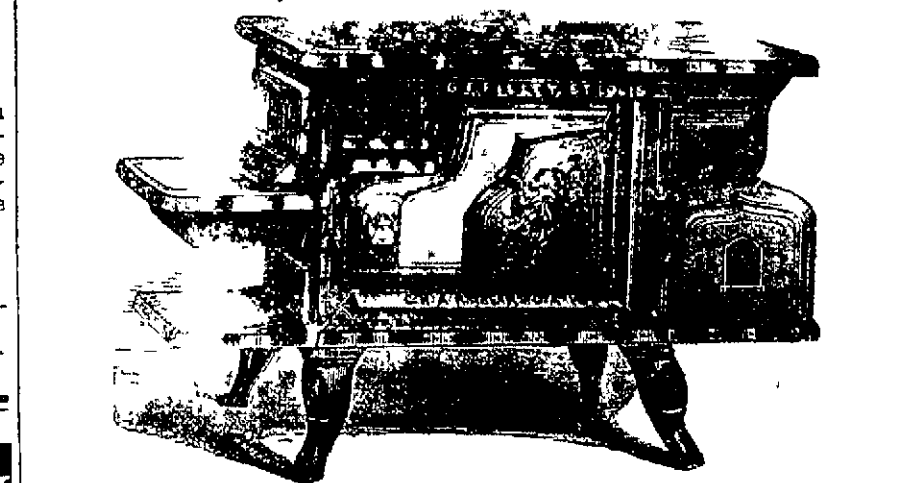
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PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK.

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FRAUD DISCOVERED

Japanese Immigrants Well Provided With Coin.

PROMPTLY PRODUCED MONEY

Japan Immigration Company's Position.

Deny Collusion With Laborers. Men Will be Sent Back. Government Action.

Two or three days ago Marshal Brown received information that the free Japanese immigrants to arrive by the Toya Maru would be loaned with the coin necessary to land in Honolulu. The information, while presumably from a reliable source, was not considered such that it could be acted upon without the matter being investigated.

When the vessel arrived the Japanese were placed in quarantine, and the usual questions put to those who had booked as free laborers. Of the 93 so mentioned 66 were found to have the required amount, and they promptly shoved out their hands containing \$50 in American gold. Their manner and promptness was unusual, and the matter was reported to the Marshal, who immediately detailed C. A. Doyle and an intelligent Japanese to go to the quarantine station and investigate.

The result was that 41 of the free men admitted that the money they possessed had been furnished by some one on the Toya Maru, and that they were to return the amount as soon as they were allowed to leave the station.

A list of names was made out, and a report was made by Mr. Doyle to the Marshal, and in turn submitted to the Attorney-General. To still further verify the reports two officials of the Customs Service went over to the station, and after a careful inquiry, found 43 men and 10 females who could not land as free laborers and 24 men and 16 women who could. The former will be returned to Japan by the Toya Maru on Monday.

These people were all consigned to the Japan Immigration Company, of which Yenase & Co., corner Nuuanu and Queen streets, are the Japanese agents, and George E. Boardman, the foreign agent. Inquiry at the office of the Boardman elicited no information; Mr. Boardman had gone up town, and the manager of the company denied emphatically knowing anything about it. The manager also stated that the manager of the company in Japan, who came as a passenger on the steamer, said he knew absolutely nothing about the matter. The opinion of Yenase & Co. was that the matter was one which merited investigation, as it was believed by them that it was spietwork on the part of an opposition company that has found it difficult of late to secure any orders, and is jealous of the success of their new company.

Just what action the Government will take in the premises is not known, but it is rumored that the license will be revoked as was the case with Ogura & Co., the firm with which Mr. Boardman was formerly connected. The free laborers, however, do not come through the firm, and it is thought that only the steamship company will be held responsible, but as the officers of that are almost identical with the officers of the immigration company in Japan, the action of the Government may cut both ways.

In the matter of the Japanese who came on the Toya Maru and attempted to land with borrowed money, a meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the Attorney-General's office, at which Marshal Brown, George E. Boardman, two representatives of the Japan Immigration Company, and A. S. Humphries, their attorney, were present.

Nothing definite was arrived at as to any action against the immigration company, both parties requiring additional time for consideration, but the Attorney-General has notified the agents of the Toya Maru that the Japanese who were caught trying to land in violation of the law, would have to be returned on that vessel.

On Saturday morning at the quarantine station there was a continuation of the investigation into the matter of money put into the hands of certain Japanese who arrived in Honolulu on the steamer Toyo-Marui on November 10th, for the purpose of landing.

Marshal Brown, Deputy Collector General F. B. McStocker, Port Surveyor George Stratemeyer and Japanese Interpreter Chester A. Doyle were present.

The purpose, of course, was to question the Japanese regarding the possession of the \$50 which they showed upon arrival here.

In all there were 39 men and 10 women brought up before the investigators and questioned. All were rejected.

The investigation brought out the fact that the money had been obtained from the Japanese Immigration Company at Kobe, and that these Japanese had promised to return the money upon passing this port.

The remainder of the free passengers, of which there are 60 in all, said either that their money was their own

or that they had received it from some of their relatives.

The 49 rejected Japanese have hired Messrs. Humphreys and Hartwell as their attorneys, and it is just probable that the steamer Toyo-Marui, booked to leave today, may await the outcome but, this is hardly probable.

Upon investigation two days ago, all the Japanese, without exception, stated that the money had been given them by the Japanese Immigration Company at Kobe, but during Saturday's questioning some of these took back what they said, as has already been stated.

On Friday there was a conference in the Foreign Office between two representatives of the Japanese Immigration Company and Attorney General Smith, Marshal Brown, George E. Boardman, Attorney Humphreys, Chester A. Doyle, this at the request of the immigration company, who desired to know the steps the Government were taking in the matter already referred to. They were informed by the Attorney General that the possession of the \$50 by the immigrants was not a bona-fide one, and that they would be sent back to Japan.

"The worst cold I ever had in my life was cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," writes W. H. Norton, of Sutter Creek, Cal. "This cold left me with a cough and I was expectorating all the time. The Remedy cured me, and I want all my friends when troubled with a cough or cold to use it, for it will do them good." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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If instead of haste to put a child to school the first six or seven years of its life were devoted to feeding it properly and encouraging it in all those games that promote physical development, with their attendant mental growth, and constant attention to moral development, parents would find that the advancement of their children when they go to school would be much more rapid than it now is. The age of seven is now thought quite early enough for children to begin the regular school studies, though the education of the kindergarten is begun several years earlier.

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Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roping slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers.

Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond, Perry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

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As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

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—1896—

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CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawahae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday	Nov. 20
Tuesday	Dec. 1
Friday	Dec. 11
Tuesday	Dec. 22

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lapauhoehoe, Mahukona and Kawahae same day Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU

Saturday	Nov. 23
Tuesday	Dec. 8
Friday	Dec. 18
Tuesday	Dec. 29

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hanalei, Hamoa and Kilauea, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGGET, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent
Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 18

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1-Authorized Capital	£3,000,000	£	s	d
Subscribed	2,750,000			
Paid up Capital	687,500	0	0	
2-Fire Funds	2,601,016	2	9	
3-Life and Annuity Funds	9,144,614	19	6	
	£12,433,131	2	2	

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

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Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump Centrifugals, Elevators, Plovers, Railways and Holists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 24 miles.

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Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

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All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure against fire on Stone and Brick buildings and on Merchandise stored thereon on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

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Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
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North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,830,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 17 1896

THIS PRESIDENT MCKINLEY

Hawaii can indeed send cordial greetings and congratulations to the people of the United States upon the victory of sound finance and sound principle as represented in the election of William McKinley and Garrett A. Hobart as President and Vice President. Besides the good will for the friends in the Great Republic, Hawaii has somewhat of a selfish interest in the matter, which has caused her citizens to await the verdict with intense interest. In view of our close commercial relations with the United States, a business panic growing out of a possible administration of repudiation could only result in serious business depression here. McKinley's election assures a sound business policy, and for the Hawaiian producer it wipes out all fears of disastrous possibilities growing out of a depreciated currency in the principal market.

But far above the business considerations, our people have first in mind that President-elect McKinley is pledged by his party and personally favors the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. And they feel that after four years of impatient waiting they may again take up and carry to a successful end the cause that will insure the political and commercial stability of this nation. They believe that with a strong, thoroughly American administration, the stars and stripes, the American flag, will wave over Hawaii, never to be hauled down.

In this country the sweeping victory of the Republican party is the signal for opening the annexation campaign and bringing into active evidence the forces that have necessarily remained quiescent for the last few years. There can be no question of what the party soon to come into power has pledged itself to do, and Hawaii has faith in the sound judgment and intense Americanism of the statesmen who have now come to the front. Hawaii still stands at the door of the United States, requesting admission, and it is expected that the next American President and Congress will take heed to the plea.

CABLE FRANCHISE.

The proceedings of the meeting of Honolulu business men with the Executive Saturday to discuss the new cable proposition fulfilled the truism stated by this paper, that the people of Hawaii are mightily interested in cable matters, and are furthermore inclined to be mighty careful not to give over everything into the hands of a private company. While it appears that Col. Spaulding does not directly request an extension of time for his present contract, the new scheme might be regarded as one way of postponing the evil day when that contract shall be void.

For the past two or three days the friends of this new cable scheme have been placing no little stress upon the extra concessions the Pacific Cable Company desired to make in lieu of an exclusive franchise. Consider the concessions for a moment. The company offers a market for \$375,000 of the new four per cent bonds, and further proposes to forfeit \$125,000 in the

event of failure to build an inter-island cable within a year from the signing of the contract. So far their proposition seems most magnanimous and businesslike. Now the company ask for two years in which to obtain concessions from the Colonies and Japan. Provided these concessions are obtained, the cable promoters agree to forfeit \$125,000 in each instance if the cable is not completed within three years thereafter. In other words, they ask to hold an exclusive franchise for five years, during which they will attempt to gain concessions and lay the cable.

At first thought this seems not altogether a bad enterprise for Hawaii to enter into. But suppose the concessions are not obtained from Australia and Japan, what then? It simply means that all possibility of the Pacific cable via the Hawaiian Islands is blocked for five years. Hawaii cannot treat with other nations or other parties; it is simply flat against a stone wall, tied hand and foot and at the mercy of a private corporation. Hawaii's prospects are entirely dependent upon what the Pacific Cable Company can do in Japan and Australia, and if they can do nothing Hawaii gets nothing. Let this company agree to forfeit the \$125,000 bonus in event of failure to have the cable laid at the end of five years, and then there might be some cause for more serious consideration on the part of our Government. According to the present request, the company apparently confident of success will only give a positive guarantee for the inter-island line. This is quite a little, to be sure, but it is not enough to warrant forging bonds that will put the country at the mercy of a private corporation for five years.

Col. Spaulding and his coadjutors have made excellent headway up to a certain point, but there is really no reason why Hawaii should cast all its fortune with them. This was brought forcibly to notice in Saturday's meeting, when General Hartwell advanced his claims for the right to make a contract. General Hartwell's record as a cable promoter is by no means second to Col. Spaulding's. But from the purely business standpoint from which Hawaii must take its view, the priority of claim goes to the man or men willing to make the best terms. Just which one of these two propositions should be accepted we will not discuss at this time, but the appearance of these men at this time ought to impress upon the Government the folly of putting the cable fortunes exclusively in the hands of either one.

Hawaii wants a cable, but why should this little country be called upon to give up its body and soul and await the pleasure or success of a private corporation? Hawaii has headed the cable agitation for the last quarter century. Every capitalist knows our people are prepared to be more than generous with anyone offering a definite guaranteed proposition. Wouldn't it be well for the capitalists to storm the legislative citadels of the nation on either side of the Pacific before making such sweeping requests of this country?

Geographically Hawaii is sufficiently strong to make its own terms, and only political considerations should influence the Government to withhold from drawing a general franchise that shall be open to the first applicant. The Republic has taken upon itself to assist in the maintenance of the strength of American power in the Pacific, and it is almost a national necessity that the cable, when laid, should be controlled by Americans. But no American corporation has the right to ask that the Government should lance attend to one exclusive combination for the next five years, with the possibility that it may still be dancing and have nothing but dis-

event of failure to build an inter-island cable within a year from the signing of the contract. So far their proposition seems most magnanimous and businesslike. Now the company ask for two years in which to obtain concessions from the Colonies and Japan. Provided these concessions are obtained, the cable promoters agree to forfeit \$125,000 in each instance if the cable is not completed within three years thereafter. In other words, they ask to hold an exclusive franchise for five years, during which they will attempt to gain concessions and lay the cable.

The action of the Executive in notifying Hon. John W. Foster that this Government cannot at this time favorably consider the proposition to grant an exclusive franchise for the Japan and Australian cable will not cause any surprise in the business community. The expression of opinion at Saturday's meeting left no doubt of the direction of public sentiment, and although a market for Government bonds and an inter-island cable is a tempting morsel, this country ought not to allow itself to wander from the original project of cable connection with the United States, by any questionable side issues. Col. Spaulding would undoubtedly have held a stronger position among the business men here had he stayed by his first contract without branching out into broader and more tempestuous seas. Even Mr. Foster must have realized that the cause for which he labored was not a strong one from the Hawaiian standpoint. He has, however, done his part, and we do not consider his high opinion of the business sagacity of our public men has been in any way changed by the result. Col. Spaulding can now confine his entire efforts to securing from the Congress which meets in December concessions that will enable his company to go ahead with the construction of the link from San Francisco to Honolulu.

FINNEY'S DIRECTORY.

Copies of Finney's Directory and Reference Book of the Hawaiian Islands have been received from the publishers. If directory wars always bring forth such good results in the excellence of directories, Honolulu can most assuredly recommend them to other communities. Without taking up the partisan club we can state without fear of successful refutation that Finney's Directory is superior to any book of its kind that has been offered this country for several years, and fully demonstrates the ability of local publishers to produce a book quite the equal in every way of anything that has been brought out by foreign directory makers.

In preparing his descriptive data Mr. Finney has caught the idea of what our own people as well as those in other countries want—a brief, spicy and correct detail of what is to be found here and where to find it. The first few pages are devoted to the usual geographical and historical data, followed by that all-important feature, a description of the climate, in which the temperature record for the year is given. Then comes a concise description of the capital city, mercantile houses, churches, school buildings, benevolent institutions, figures from the census tables, a review of what has been and is being done to develop new lands, and finally valuable information for the tourists as to the facilities for travel and the principal points of interest. Besides the usual official Government directory, this book has a complete list of the principal Hawaiian representatives abroad, together with a full directory of the Government schools and teachers, members of the road boards, various Government agents and financial and commercial organizations, and finally the latest revised postal guide. All the data contained in the foregoing has been most carefully compiled, and its best recommendation is the excellence of classification and correctness of detail. The general directory is made up in the usual form, each Island division being preceded with a short description of the Island, its industries and principal points of interest. The series of maps is by no means the least important improvement on

previous efforts in the directory line. This series includes a large map of the whole group, also individual maps of the various Islands, all of which were prepared by the Government Survey Department.

The general typographical appearance of the book is such as to make it a credit to any printing establishment, and the Hawaiian Gazette Company takes particular pride in presenting its work in this line as an example of the progress and capabilities of its printing department. Finney's Directory will undoubtedly find a ready sale in the home market, and is a creditable and valuable book to place in the business offices abroad. It is entirely of "home manufacture" and will surely give an impetus to more liberal patronage of local publishers and publishing houses in the future.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Agriculture is the solid foundation of the prosperity of these Islands. It is also the foundation of the prosperity of all countries which are on a solid basis. What we can by care get from the soil is what is lasting. Any manufacture may die out; but the product of the soil never disappoints.

A fair example from our own history may be taken. During the fifties these Islands depended upon the whaling industry. Agriculture for profit was practically at a discount. A few men struggled with the agricultural problem, but the bulk of the population centered their thought upon the whaling industry. In 1871 that came to an abrupt close. It had dwindled for years, but the loss of thirty-three ships at one fell swoop drove over a thousand sailors out of employment and cost Honolulu an income of over \$200,000 a year. Agriculture stepped in and gave the country its present prosperity. The whaling industry was ephemeral, the agricultural industry is solid.

Of the agricultural industries of the country sugar is and must remain for years the chief staple. Coffee will undoubtedly take its place as second in rank, but it is very unlikely that it will ever displace sugar.

To maintain our ground against other sugar growing countries it is necessary that not only should we cultivate the soil, but that we should do it scientifically, and get the very utmost that can be obtained from it. Science and practical work must go hand in hand. For this purpose the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association established the experiment station over which Professor Maxwell presides. The results of the work will be given at the meetings which commence today, and there can be no doubt that they will be of great interest to those specially engaged in the work and to the public at large. The practical sugar men of the country meet today and their keen common sense will be exercised upon the reports of the experiment station. The result can bring nothing but good to the staple industry of the Islands.

The Hilo Tribune says "the people" of Hawaii are not highly gratified with the changes in the police and judicial departments of the big Island. This simply raises the old question, who "the people" the Tribune represents are. We must congratulate our friends, however, upon their assurance that they can "be relied upon to give the new sheriff their aid and support just so long as he attends to the duties of his office without fear or favor, and pursues a thoroughly independent attitude." This indicates that the great Hawaiian kickers are developing the proper political spirit. Sheriff Andrews is expected by every citizen of the Republic to conduct the administration of his office without fear or favor, and his

Good Shoes Have More Sole

Than many men have, and Good Shoes get their reward—not by immortality, but by being worn by the Good People of the land.

We sell only the Good Kinds of Shoes because we have only the Good Kind of patrons. We couldn't sell the trashy makes, even if we did carry them in stock. And that fact makes it certain that whenever you come here, you are going to get the right sort of footwear, and hence our ever-increasing business.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

EXCLUSIVE SHOE DEALERS.

past record is such as to give assurance that there will be no disappointments along that line. It might be well to suggest to "the people" of the Tribune that they take care not to be too ready to pick imaginary flaws in the police department. Let the spirit which gives due credit "without fear or favor" be mutual so far as possible. Not until such is the case will "the people" of our esteemed contemporary be happy and contented with anything outside the carrying out of their own individual pet schemes.

The action of the Executive Council in placing before representative business men the propositions received from capitalists interested in the construction of a Pacific cable is to be commended. The point has been reached where secrecy ceases to be a virtue, and the opportunities for public discussion will probably be ample after the meeting of today. Liberal concessions to Hawaii will be gratefully accepted from men who have the money and desire to guarantee tangible results within a short space of time. But, however philanthropic the generosity of the companies now placing their requests before the Government may be, the public should not be blinded into selling exclusive rights at a low figure. In fact exclusive rights should not be given, notwithstanding the probability that no one else is likely to enter the field within the next fifty years.

A fair proportion of Honolulu's citizens watched last night for the comet due to light on this mundane spheroid with dire results. The weather continued up to its usual high salubrious standard, and the moon shone upon a peaceful and contented people. Another failure has been scored for the end-of-the-world prophets.

Mr. N. N. Osburn, well known at Woodstock, Mich., was troubled with a lame back. He was persuaded to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It gave him relief in one night. This remedy is also famous for its cures of rheumatism. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed Administratrix of the estate of Alexander Gordon Hutcheon, late of Wainaku, Hilo, Hawaii, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same with vouchers duly authenticated, to her at her residence at Wainaku, Hilo, Hawaii, within six months from the date hereof, or such claims will be forever barred. All persons indebted to the said estate are also notified and directed to pay such debt to the Administratrix only.

JEMIMA HUTCHEON GIBB.
Hilo, Hawaii, November 5th, 1896.
1810-4CT

NOTICE.

The Board of Tax Appeal for the Islands of Maui, Lanai and Molokai will sit as follows:
At Hana Court House on November 19th 1896.
At Makawao Court House on November 23d, 1896.
At Wailuku Court House on November 26th, 1896.
Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai at Court House, Lahaina, on November 30th, 1896.
JOHN W. KALUA,
Judge Circuit Court and Chairman for the Second Circuit.
Wailuku, Maui, November 7th, 1896.
1810-2ta

LONGEVITY OF BIRDS.

An eagle died at Vienna at the age of 103 years. According to Buffon the life of the crow is 108 years, and no observation authorizes us to attribute it, with Hesiod, 1,000 years. A parrot, brought to Florence in 1633 by the Princess Provera d'Urbino, when she went there to espouse the Grand Duke Ferdinand, was then at least 20 years old, and lived nearly 100 more. A naturalist whose testimony cannot be doubted, Willoughby, had certain proof that a goose lived a century; and Buffon did not hesitate to conclude that the swan's life is longer yet; some authors give it two and even three centuries. Mallerton possessed the skeleton of a swan that had lived 307 years.

At the present time there is more steel used in the manufacture of pens than in all the sword and gun factories in the world.

Can't Eat

This is the complaint of thousands at this season. They have no appetite; food does not relish and often fails to digest, causing severe suffering. Such people need the toning up of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and

Internal Misery

Only a dyspeptic can know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and sustains the whole physical system. It so promptly and effectively relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

Distress After Eating.

"I have been troubled with indigestion for some time. After eating anything that was sweet I was sure to experience great difficulty and distress. Last fall I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and am glad to say that my stomach trouble has entirely disappeared. I can now eat a hearty meal of almost any kind of food and have no trouble afterwards. Hood's Sarsaparilla has also cured me of nervous spells." JOHN H. HONNIGHAUSEN, Wheatland, Iowa. Such cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

The.....

Hawaiian News Co.

116-116 1/2 Merchant Street.

Have just received ex S. S. Australia a large assortment of articles suitable for

Xmas and New Year PRESENTS.

TOYS, CHILDREN'S BOOKS, VELVET CIPEDS, TOILET SETS, WORK BOXES, MANICURE SETS, ROSE BOWLS, POCKET BOOKS, PURSES, ETC. FAIRCHILD'S GOLD PENS AND HOLDERS—PENCILS, TOOTH AND EAR PICKS, ETC., ETC.

Xmas and New Year Cards and Calendars.

And Also a Splendid Assortment of Books. Write for Our Circular.

UPON THE SALVATION OF YOUR SOLE,



McINERNEY SHOE STORE.

Good Watches

DO NOT ALWAYS COST A GOOD PRICE.

Astonishing how cheap watches are made today, which will run well, and give satisfaction to the wearer as well as to the dealer.

Our Stronghold is in Our Watches!

PRICES RANGE FROM \$3.00 UP TO \$250.00.

Big range isn't it? But then there are hundreds in between at all kinds of prices. Send for our

Waltham
or **Elgin,**
IN A DUST-PROOF CASE FOR
\$7.50

Fully guaranteed. Absolutely the best where strength of case is required.

H. F. WICHMAN.
HONOLULU.

LEAGUE OPENING

Society People Crowd the Art Rooms.

BEAUTIFUL PAINTINGS EXHIBITED

Pictures Which Attracted Attention.

Great Improvements Shown Over Last Season—Work of Best Local Artists.

The reception and first view last night at the rooms of the Kilohana Art League was a most charming affair. The walls were covered with the results of the last six months' work of the members, and showed a great advance over the efforts of last spring.

The picture which attracted the most favorable comment was a sea view by D. Howard Hitchcock. It represents a huge wave breaking over a solid ledge of rocks. The spray, the reflection of the water, and the sky are most faithfully reproduced. On the same wall with this picture are a number of other oils deserving of special mention, among which may be mentioned "Morning At Kapaeha" and "On the Volcano Road," by Hitchcock; also, "Evening," by Jean M. Foster. Among the water colors which attracted the most notice were the Hawaiian Ginger and Carnations, by Mrs. Belle Jones; Sea View, Chrysanthemums and Roses, by Mrs. Helen Kelley; Autumn, by Miss French; Lake Tahoe, by Miss Anna H. Parke, and many others.

The rooms were thronged with artists and those interested in art during the entire evening, and much favorable comment was made on the work. Among those present were noticed:

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Irwin, Rev. and Mrs. Bernie, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner Hawes, Signor Cannavaro, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Jones, Miss Richards, Judge and Mrs. Frear, Judge and Mrs. Judd, Miss Millie Beckwith, Dr. Cooper, Miss Dulaney, Bishop and Mrs. Willis, Mr. Parke, the Misses Parke, Mrs. H. M. Von Holt, Mrs. A. B. Tucker, Miss Bessie F. French, Mr. H. F. Little, Mr. C. H. Dickey, Mr. and Mrs. Weedon, Miss Millard, Miss Stansbury, Miss Kinney, Mr. S. P. French, Mr. and Mrs. Ingalls, Miss Kate McGraw, D. H. Hitchcock, Mrs. Charles Carter, Mrs. R. J. Greene, Dr. Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Dr. and Mrs. Meyers, T. Clive Davies, Mr. C. M. V. Forster, Rev. and Mrs. Mackintosh, Miss Marie Von Holt, Miss Bernie, Miss Hasforth, Mr. ed Benner, Miss Benner, Mr. Paul Isenberg, Dr. and Mrs. Day, Mrs. Pierre Jones, Miss Clymer, Miss Hammond, Misses Pope, Miss Lyle, Misses Afong,

Depends your future happiness. Remember this, and also remember that we sell the finest soled shoes, the finest of kid uppers, and give value for value received. We are leaders, not imitators.

PLANTERS GATHER

In Annual Session Matters of Interest are Discussed.

ALL THE TRUSTEES REELECTED

Reports on Cooperative Labor Read.

Who Shall Pay for Analysis of Fertilizer—High Local Freight Drawback to Home Factory.

The Hawaiian Planters' Association met in their rooms Nuuanu street at 9:30 yesterday morning in annual session. There were present: F. M. Swanzy, president; Chas. M. Cooke, William G. Irwin, H. M. Whitney, Sr., George H. Fairchild, Alexander Young, Judge Hart, C. Bolte, Anton Cropp, Captain Ahlborn, W. C. Parke, Paul Isenberg, James Renton, J. Watt, J. F. Hackfeld, John R. Hind, George Weight, Thos. Kay, Dr. Maxwell, J. F. Crawley, J. N. Wright, F. A. Shaefer, John A. Scott, W. J. Lowrey, G. R. Ewart, Aug. Hanneberg, Dr. Aberdam, H. W. Schmidt, J. B. Atherton, H. P. Baldwin, George Ross, H. H. Renton and B. F. Dillingham.

President Swanzy opened the meeting by reading an address reviewing the work of the Association during the past year and outlining the work for the future. He commented on the enormous crop just harvested and congratulated the members on the success of the enterprises. The plan of assisting by fertilizing, he said had not been a success owing to the fact that a number of plantations have not been prompt in sending samples of soil.

The Secretary, Mr. Bolte, read the minutes of the last meeting and gave an estimate of the expenses of the coming year \$13,239.11 which includes a debit balance from last year.

On motion of Mr. Atherton the report was filed, and the matter of raising the funds was, on motion of Mr. Baldwin referred to the trustees.

Secretary Bolte, from the labor committee then read his report which was as follows:

REPORT OF LABOR COMMITTEE.

This committee have concluded, to be very brief in their year's report for the reason that during the last twelve months the supply of new laborers for the sugar plantations has been equal to the demand. The Chinese and Japanese who have been brought here have proved, on the whole, to be a satisfactory class of laborers, there have been no serious disturbances or strikes amongst them, and desertions have been few.

No Portuguese or other European laborers have been brought here during the last twelve months, but an agreement has been made between the planters and the Government under which the planters have to bring 10 per cent. of European or American agricultural laborers in addition to all Asiatics that are being introduced, and it is expected that a number of European laborers will arrive here within the next twelve months.

The total arrival and departure of Asiatics during the last twelve months has been as follows:

Arrived from October 1, 1895 to September 30, 1896.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Chinese	3445	111	3556
Japanese	4113	835	4948
			8509

Departed from October 1, 1895 to September 30, 1896.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Chinese	1133	57	1190
Japanese	2088	539	2627
			3817

This increase is partly accounted for by the extension of the sugar industry, which has taken place last year, nearly all plantations having increased their acreage and cultivation.

The committee abstain from giving any statistics of the laboring population now living on these islands, as the Government census for this year will be published in a few days.

(Signed) C. BOLTE, J. F. HACKFELD, E. D. TENNEY.

Alexander Young from the committee on machinery then read a report of the advance made by numerous plantations by the addition of new machinery. This report was also placed on file.

Dr. Maxwell stated that as his reports were printed in full in the pamphlet, it would not be necessary for him to read them in full. He had some extracts prepared, which he would read, and as there were matters of greater importance to be attended to, the reading of his reports could be delayed until tomorrow. Dr. Maxwell then read the following:

Laboratory.—In addition to the examination of fertilizers, sugars and sugar-house products, and other materials concerning which information is required, the study of our soils will be continued. So far, the work on soils has been confined to estimations of the total phosphoric acid, nitrogen, lime and potash. During the present year special attention will be given to the nitrogen and phosphoric acid in our soils, with the purpose of determining the forms in which these bodies are present, and the measure of their availability. This work is of imme-

diately practical importance because of its bearing upon the kind and quantities of fertilizers which it may be advisable to use.

Experiment Field.—The land required for field experimentation has been secured. The field has been enclosed by a high and strong-railed fence. An old cottage already upon the land has been put into order for use of the laborers. A new building has been erected, which includes accommodation for the foreman in charge of labor, a room for cane analysis, with a small room for storage, etc.

The field has been broken up and the buried butts of trees gotten out and the land cleared and leveled. This preparatory work has been done in order to bring the land into the most perfect state of homogeneity, without which strictly comparative experiments, side by side, are not possible. Also, on account of the bad mechanical state into which parts of the land has been brought through excessive irrigation by Chinamen growing truck, the land has been plowed and cross-plowed to a depth of 18 inches, and thoroughly exposed to the sun and air.

During the next few weeks, trees overshadowing the land will be removed, the borders of the land put in shape, roads laid out, the fence and houses protected against the weather, and piping for irrigation laid in.

Experiments.—These will be confined at the beginning to the leading varieties now growing on the Islands. The seed cane will be obtained from plantations for the first year's experiments, and for the growing of seed cane for the second year's planting of experimental plots.

Fertilizing trials will be made to observe the action of potash, phosphoric acid, and nitrogen individually, and also to note the action of these bodies in different combinations.

Further, the action of nitrogen as nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, and in organic forms will be determined. These trials will be made with Lahaina and bamboo canes, in order to note the behavior of these canes in relation to fertilizers, and to determine the exhausting effects of the varieties comparatively upon the soil.

These comparisons will require most exact weighings to be made of the cane, and all leaves and trash, and the determination of the mineral matter in all the parts of the whole crop; and this will show the exact amount of mineral matter taken from the soil by a ton of cane, and thus by a crop of 50 tons of cane, and will furnish a rational and exact basis for the supply of fertilizing elements, in order to make good what the crop, small or great, has removed, and for the maintaining of the fertility of the soil.

Green-fertilizing with different leguminous plants will be practiced in preparing the land for cane experiments. These, and other more detailed observations, will engage the efforts of the laboratory and the field during the current year.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Swanzy announced that the report on forestry would be read by Mr. Baldwin, who said: "It is not a report, and should be considered more in the light of a contribution. Mr. Giffard had been absent so long from the country that it was impossible for him to make any extended report said: The ground had been gone over a good many seasons, and he regretted to say that nothing had been done toward planting forests and protecting them from cattle."

Mr. Baldwin then read a paper, in which he said that it was not a subject for argument whether or not the devastation of forests had an effect upon the rainfall. It had clearly been demonstrated that where cattle were allowed to destroy forests or where the trees had been cut down, the rainfall was less. What the diminution is cannot be told, as the rain gauge is not in general use. He suggested the planting of useful trees all over the country, and suggested the Algaroba as one of them. The guava is another tree that is good for forests. He believed it would result in large forests if more time and labor was given to the subject. He related his own experience at Haku, and gave the methods used there to keep up the forests, and advised their adoption in other districts.

He spoke of the Indigo and Lantana as growing on the lower levels and becoming a pest. The day for indigo is past, but it left rich soil wherever it flourished in years gone by. The lantana, introduced as a garden plant in 1858, has flourished more than was good for the country, but he thought time would eradicate it, and its place be taken by something better for the country.

Mr. Swanzy read a report by Mr. Forbes of Kukuhihale, a well-known horticulturist. He confined his paper to the District of Hawaii between Kohala and Hamakua. He stated his belief in the statements that forests increase the rainfall, and quoted celebrated French authorities in support of it. He believed that the salvation of the planter and the ranchman depended upon the preservation of the forests. The forest near Kukuhihale, 12 years ago, was a mass of dead and dying trees; today it is a forest of trees and seedlings. The rough hills grass must give away once the fern becomes established. It is not well to leave the work to nature, but to adopt the method of artificial reproduction, and care should be taken to plant the trees that will be the most profitable to the islands. He named a number of trees that would be valuable to the planter, and these should be selected by him for planting. He noted the interest taken by the Government in the matter of forests, but it remained for the planters to do their part toward the same work.

The paper was ordered printed in the Planters' Monthly.

The election of trustees for the ensuing year was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Marsden, seconded by Mr. Lowrey, the secretary was asked to cast a ballot for the same trustees who now fill these positions.

Mr. Marsden then read a paper on "Diseases and Insect Pests of Sugar Cane on the Islands," prepared by Prof. Koebel.

The paper treated of the various

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICES
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

pests, particularly the cane borer beetle, crickets, etc.

Mr. Fairchild, of Makee Sugar Co., stated in answer to the report that the lady bird had not been a success on Kauai, in some instances the lady bird disappearing and the blight going ahead of it.

Mr. Baldwin questioned Prof. Koebel's statement that the borer thrived in moist localities, and stated that he remembered when Lahaina, which is rather dry, was the home of the borer.

President Dole, who was present on invitation, said he had written Mr. Goodale and Mr. Lowry for their experience in the profit-sharing business on the plantations. He had Mr. Goodale's, and Mr. Lowry was present and would read his.

John A. Scott stated that he had purchased nearly \$13,000 worth of cane from outsiders. Most of the cane was taken off early in the season when sugar was high, and the plan was highly satisfactory. He did not consider what was practicable in one section would not answer in another.

President Dole said it was encouraging to him to hear the reports. He felt that the men who were conducting their plantations in this way were not doing it for charity, but because it paid them. He spoke of several managers who had adopted the profit-sharing plan, and believed it would be a benefit to the society to learn the results from those men.

Mr. Fairchild said he had had experience and had bought \$10,000 worth of cane. It had not been a success, presumably on account of the contracts. The two men who had taken the contract made two and three thousand, respectively.

Mr. Scott said he was disappointed in the nationality of the laborers. He had 100 Portuguese families, but not one took advantage of it; the system was adopted by the Japanese and Chinese.

Mr. Lowrey said his experience was similar. He found the Chinese indifferent, and the Portuguese inclined to quarrel among themselves. This year his contracts are let to the new Chinamen, and he finds it working capitally. He had paid out \$32,000 for cane. Referring to Mr. Scott paying \$3 per ton for cane, Mr. Lowrey said the conditions in Hilo were different; the cost of producing sugar in Hilo was considerably less than in Ewa and he could afford to pay more.

A general discussion followed, in which Mr. Lowrey, while admitting that the conditions on the islands differed according to whether the land must be irrigated or not, contended that the labor in growing a ton of cane at Ewa was quite as much as anywhere else, and insisted that the conditions everywhere were favorable for co-operative labor.

The motion to print the contract used by the Ewa Plantation Co. carried with the amount paid per ton omitted.

Mr. Scott suggested, inasmuch as President Dole was present, that some action be taken by the Government to protect the forests in the Hilo Districts from the ravages of the wild and herd cattle there. He mentioned also the danger from clearing land by coffee planters.

President Dole responded by assuring the Association that the Government was alive to this, and provisions were made for it under the new land law. He did not believe that the clearing of land for coffee would affect the rainfall.

Mr. Swanzy brought the subject of how the analysis of soil and fertilizer was to be paid. It was understood that each plantation would pay a proportion, but this had not been carried out. As it is, the expense of conducting the laboratory is borne by a few of the planters, and others pay nothing. Shall the Association pay for these analyses or shall it be paid by the manufacturers at so much per ton. It was foolish to think of buying merchandise without knowing the quality, and the same applies to fertilizer. It is not wise for the planter to buy it as containing certain percentages of nitrates, etc., without knowing that it is so. It is a matter of greater importance than appeared.

Mr. Scott said he understood he would have to pay for it if I wanted more than a guaranteed analysis. It made no difference whether he paid the 25 or 50 cents a ton more to the station or to the manufacturers. A good many plantations had their own chemists who were competent, and it was foolish to pay both ways.

Mr. Baldwin said it might not be possible to buy fertilizer from foreign manufacturers on an analysis of some one they did not know. He had bought fertilizer here at reasonable prices, and of good quality, but he found it more advantageous to buy in the States and have it shipped to Kahului. The Inter-Island freights are so high that he can buy cheaper in San Francisco and ship to his plantation than to buy from the home manufacturer.

Mr. Lowrey said union was necessary in the Association. He had been

offered fertilizer at \$30 per ton with analysis paid for by seller. He would move that the cost be put on the seller.

Mr. Harkfeld coincided, and Mr. Scott said there might be an objection from members who were not present. Mr. Baldwin said he would vote for it, but he would not bind himself. On motion of Mr. Irwin action was postponed.

Adjourned until 9:30 this morning

THE MOKU LIIHI

Exciting Contest of Yesterday and the Happy Winners.

Who ever thought for one moment that small yachts could not do as well as large yachts in the line of sport found themselves very much mistaken yesterday morning when they saw the Lilliputian craft starting out and shooting past the light house as if there were crews of experienced yachtsmen aboard, each putting out every yard of canvas that could in any way add extra speed. The day was a most pleasant one for the occasion, and the yachtsmen recognized that fact as they proudly adjusted their yachts and started out in row boats after their favorites.

FIRST RACE

First prize, Kapiolani cup; second prize, \$10, third prize, \$5. This race was an exciting one from start to finish, and J. Kalamianole's yacht came in first, followed by "Wild Bird," owned by E. Kela. Kaawai's "Healani" came in third.

SECOND RACE

First prize, \$20, second prize, \$5. In this race Hugo's "Nov. 18" came out first and David Kawanakoa's "Kulia Kanuu" second.

After the races were over the yachtsmen repaired to Honuakaha, where a sumptuous luau was spread for them. A good time was spent, and the hours passed away most pleasantly.

The steamer Toyo-Maru did not get away yesterday. She will sail on Monday.

LEWIS & CO.

SOME People do not care for Breakfast Mush, but those whose faces bear the blush of health are the ones who eat it. We have just added to our stock a large assortment from the Del Monte mills. It includes "Morning Meal" (wheat), Cream Flake (oats), and breakfast oats. We have also whole wheat flour in 10 lb. bags. Good breakfast dishes these and so is a bit of smoked Halibut or Salmon of the sort we sell.

Fresh Cranberries go well as a sauce for turkey; we sell them.

For lunch dainties we have a thousand and one articles, but there is nothing better than Royan's a la Bordelaise, a little sardine packed with tomato sauce and chopped mushr oms. For luncheon these are excellent. Lemarchand's Genuine Sardines are the best obtainable in France; we have less expensive ones that are caught anywhere.

Brilliantshine is the best metal polisher known. We have the p.ste in small tins and the liquid in half pints and larger. You cannot make a mistake in buying this.

LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

Our Xmas Display

SURPASSES ANYTHING EVER SEEN ON THE ISLANDS.

Santa Claus has arrived and unpacked his trunks. We have the

Largest Stock and Grandest Variety of

Toys, Games, Dolls

—AND—

Holiday Books,

And consequently are prepared to fill all orders, whether large or small, giving perfect satisfaction.

N. B.—COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS would do well to correspond with us.

WALL, NICHOLS CO.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

FROM FAIR HILO

Road Builders Show Increased Activity.

HOTEL IN HILO TOWN ASSURED

Social Club Give Enjoyable Dancing Party.

Runaway Accident—Mr. Affonso Deals in Beer and Soda Water. Fined \$150.

HILO (Hawaii), Nov. 14th.—Those who contract for building the several new roads around Hilo are losing no time in getting to work. A liberal bonus is offered for gain over the limit of time. This inducement is evidently an incentive to speedy work, and without doubt these roads will be completed in a surprisingly short period. J. R. Wilson, who has the contract for a portion of the Kaunama road, has put his steam roller and rock crusher to work, so as to expedite matters there. George H. Williams and Mr. Gamieson have active gangs on their stretch of road building above Mr. Wilson's place.

J. P. Amaral began on the fulfillment of his contract this week. He is allowed 16 months for the construction of seven and a half miles of road into Puna, being a continuation of the road built by prison labor three miles beyond the nine-mile post on the Volcano road. The new highway is to cut through the most valuable coffee and agricultural lands in Puna District. The local road board is attending to the repairing of some of the town streets and the greatly traveled Coconut Island road.

Mr. Baldwin has surveyed Waiuanue street for the purpose of widening the same, but it is stated that it will be many months before the actual work of widening that thoroughfare will be begun.

Some time ago it was thought the building of the new hotel had become a dead letter, but it has been learned this week that arrangements for the erection of such a valuable addition to the town are being perfected, by the agents of Mr. Spreckels, the owner of the property at present occupied by the old structure.

One of the most interesting baseball games of the season was played last Saturday at the Hilo Boarding School grounds, between the Hilos and Holomua. A most enthusiastic crowd of spectators was present, and the shouts and cheers could be heard all over town. The Hilo won by a score of 12 to 9.

On Monday evening a hackman employed by the Volcano Stables, drove out to G. Affonso's place, at the Hilo approach to Waiakea bridge, and arousing the proprietor from his slumbers, called for a bottle of beer, which was handed him. As he paid for the liquor two policemen, who had accompanied him, stepped in and arrested the non-licensed liquor seller. Next morning Mr. Affonso pleaded guilty before Judge Hapai and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$150 and costs.

Miss Guild has removed with the free public kindergarten to rooms in the Portuguese Protestant Church, where she expects to remain until more suitable quarters can be made available.

Miss McCord, the new assistant primary teacher in Union School, arrived per Kinau, and assumed charge of her division at once.

Judge Hitchcock has opened his office of the Circuit Court in the building formerly occupied by Hitchcock & Wilder as a law office, and W. A. Hardy as a general business agency. The latter have obtained desirable office rooms adjoining the Tribune office on Bridge street.

Mr. Herbert Smith has succeeded Mr. Cockburn as manager for T. H. Davies & Co. S. Hilo store.

B. F. Schoen, of the firm of Richards & Schoen, leaves per Kinau, en route for the Coast, where he expects to remain several weeks, combining business with pleasure.

A SWORN STATEMENT

The Benefits Received From the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. From Republican Castlewood, South Dakota.

State of South Dakota, Hamlin County, ss. Carrie McDonald, of Castlewood, being duly sworn says that in the fall of 1894 she bought a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People of W. F. Van Dervoort, druggist of Castlewood as a remedy for general debility and "that tired feeling" and rheumatism with which she was afflicted at that time that she continued in the use of them until she had used six boxes and believes that by the use of them she has been cured of all the above named ailments.

(Signed) Carrie McDonald. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of March, A. D. 1896.

J. W. Hopkins, Notary Public. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were successfully used in general practice for many years before being offered to the public generally. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, and that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration, all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc.

They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

They are not a patent medicine in the sense that name implies, but were first compounded as a prescription, and used as such in general practice by an eminent physician. So great was their efficacy that it was deemed wise to place them within the reach of all. They are now manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, London, Eng., and are sold in glass vials (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred), by all dealers in medicine, and by Hollister Drug Co., Hobron Drug Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

RAINFALL FOR OCTOBER, 1896.

(From Reports to Weather Service.)

Stations.	Elev.-Feet.	Inches.
HAWAII—		
Waialea.....	50	7.05
Hilo (town).....	100	8.59
Kaunama.....	1250	9.40
Ponabawal.....	1100	9.95
Pepeekeo.....	100	7.81
Honolulu.....	300	8.75
Honolulu.....	950	10.22
Hakalau.....	200	7.58
Honolulu.....	10	8.87
Laupahoehoe.....	10	6.23
Laupahoehoe.....	400	8.71
Ookala.....	900	6.07
Kukala.....	250	4.91
Paauilo.....	750	3.20
Paauilo.....	300	3.20
Paauilo.....	120	4.17
Honolulu.....	470	3.69
Kukuihaele.....	700	5.03
Niuli.....	200	3.96
Kohala Ostrum.....	350	.....
Kohala Mission.....	583	3.27
Kohala Mill.....	.....	3.67
Waimea.....	2720	1.76
Awini Ranch.....	1100	5.48
Kaliua.....	950	3.46
Laupahoehoe.....	1540	5.57
Kealahou.....	1580	.....
Kealahou.....	800	4.82
Naalehu.....	650	0.75
Naalehu.....	1250	1.07
Honolulu.....	15	0.18
Hilea.....	310	.....
Bahala.....	1100	1.45
Olaa (Mason).....	1850	10.04
Pohakuloa.....	2600	8.55
Waialeale.....	750	7.69
Kapoho.....	50	.....
Pohokiki.....	10	5.13
Kamali.....	650	.....
MAUI—		
Kahului.....	10	1.58
Kaunapali.....	15	1.69
Olowalu.....	15	0.07
Hana Plantation.....	200	3.88
Hana.....	1800	5.12
Hamao Plantation.....	.....	3.47
Pala.....	180	2.28
Puuomali.....	1400	3.90
Halekale Ranch.....	2000	.....
Kula.....	4000	0.74
MOLOKAI—		
Maunaloa.....	70	3.26
LANAI—		
Koale.....	1800	0.61
OAHU—		
Punahou W. Bureau.....	50	3.57
Makiki Reservoir.....	150	5.00
Honolulu (City).....	20	2.77
Kukuihaele.....	50	2.04
King St. (Kewalo).....	15	2.72
Kapiolani Park.....	10	0.84
Manoa, Kildwell.....	.....	.....
Paaoa.....	50	3.71
Insane Asylum.....	30	1.94
Nuuanu (School st.).....	50	3.30
Nuuanu (Wylie st.).....	250	.....
Nuuanu (Elec. Stn).....	405	6.14
Nuuanu (H't-way H).....	750	.....
Nuuanu, Luakaha.....	850	.....
Niu.....	8	.....
Maunawili.....	300	5.54
Waimanalo.....	25	3.41
Kaneohe.....	100	4.35
Ahihi.....	350	5.80
Kahuku.....	25	1.51
Waianae.....	15	0.00
Ewa Plantation.....	60	0.95
KAUAI—		
Lihue, Grove Farm.....	200	2.39
Lihue (Molokoa).....	800	3.80
Hanalei.....	200	2.38
Kilauea.....	325	.....
Hanalei.....	10	.....
Waiawa.....	32	.....
Makaweli.....	60	0.08

Hilo Stations Average.....	8.17
Kaunama Stations Average.....	4.51
Honolulu Stations Average.....	3.64
Kona Stations Average.....	4.62
Kau Stations Average.....	0.84
Olaa Stations Average.....	8.76
Puna Stations Average.....	5.13
Hawaii Stations Aver. by Dist's.....	4.46
Maui Stations Average.....	2.52
Molokai Stations Average.....	3.26
Lanai Stations Average.....	0.61
Oahu Stations Average.....	3.57
Kauai Stations Average.....	2.18

C. J. LYONS.

In Charge of Weather Bureau.

Helene Irwin's Birthday.

There was a very pleasant occasion at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Irwin, Walkiki Saturday—the birthday of the little Miss Helene, who had reached her 9th year.

Between 60 and 70 children were present and these were entertained right royally throughout the afternoon by games of various kinds. A Punch and Judy show and no end of delicious refreshments helped to make the day pass away pleasantly.

The three-year-old boy of J. A. Johnson, of the Lynn Center, Ill., is subject to attacks of croup. Mr. Johnson says he is satisfied that the timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, during a severe attack, saved his little boy's life. He is in the drug business, a member of the firm of Johnson Bros. of that place, and they handle a great many patent medicines for throat and lung diseases. He had them to choose from and called physicians ready to respond to his call, but selected this remedy for use in his own family at a time when his child's life was in danger because he knew it to be superior to any other and famous the country over for its cures of croup. Mr. Johnson says this is the best selling cough medicine they handle, and that it gives splendid satisfaction in all cases. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Same

Old Sarsaparilla.

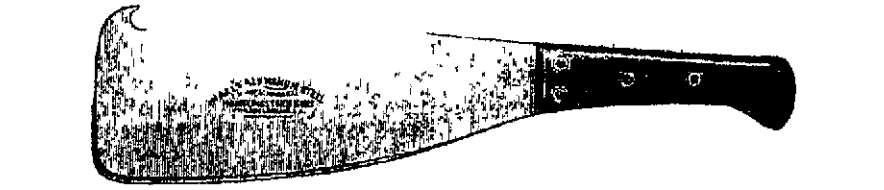
That's Ayer's. The same old sarsaparilla as it was made and sold 50 years ago. In the laboratory it is different. There modern appliances lend speed to skill and experience. But the sarsaparilla is the same old sarsaparilla that made the record—50 years of cures. Why don't we better it? Well, we're much in the condition of the Bishop and the raspberry. "Doubtless," he said, "God might have made a better berry. But doubtless, also, He never did." Why don't we better the sarsaparilla? We can't. We are using the same old plant that cured the Indians and the Spaniards. It has not been bettered. And since we make sarsaparilla compound out of sarsaparilla plant, we see no way of improvement. Of course, if we were making some secret chemical compound, we might. But we're not. We're making the same old sarsaparilla to cure the same old diseases. You can tell it's the same old sarsaparilla because it works the same old cures. It's the sovereign blood purifier, and —it's Ayer's.

TROPIC OIL
For Engines and Cylinders
19 Sugar Mills

THIS IS THE OIL that Plantation Engineers are calling for.

Are using the TROPIC Engine and Cylinder Oils, and we have yet to hear of a case where it has not given perfect satisfaction. The TROPIC is a pure, unadulterated lubricator, and is fully warranted to be of the highest possible grade and to give first-class satisfaction in every particular. It is made at one of the best Oil Refineries in Cleveland, Ohio, and is shipped direct to Honolulu without passing through the hands of any Middle-men, and we sell in original packages, barrels or cases. The great success that the TROPIC OIL has met with, during the past season, ought certainly to recommend it for use in every Sugar Mill.

We have just received ex Bark "Edward May" a fresh supply from Cleveland, and can supply immediately, or at any time specified, any quantity required.



HALL'S ALUMINUM CANE KNIVES

Are being used on TWENTY-SEVEN PLANTATIONS. They are made by H. Dighton & Sons of Philadelphia, and are acknowledged by them to be the best knives they ever turned out. They are made of Aluminum Steel, with Apple-wood handles, secured with four rivets, and hang easier in the hand, when in use, than any other Cane Knives. The fact that the cane cutters prefer these knives to all others, because they do not tire their hands, and they can do much more work in a day, is sufficient guarantee of their superiority.

We have just received over a hundred dozen from the Factory, and can supply Plantations now or at any time during the coming season. Plantations that have not yet tried them, should send for a sample lot, and give them a trial. We have them with the hook and without.

E. O. HALL & SON,
LIMITED.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., Ltd.

Sugar Machinery.

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO.

Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), Ltd.

Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS..... General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER..... Disintegrators.

K. FURUYA, JAPANESE
HABERDASHER

Robinson Block, Hotel Street.

The Same Old Sarsaparilla.

That's Ayer's. The same old sarsaparilla as it was made and sold 50 years ago. In the laboratory it is different. There modern appliances lend speed to skill and experience. But the sarsaparilla is the same old sarsaparilla that made the record—50 years of cures. Why don't we better it? Well, we're much in the condition of the Bishop and the raspberry. "Doubtless," he said, "God might have made a better berry. But doubtless, also, He never did." Why don't we better the sarsaparilla? We can't. We are using the same old plant that cured the Indians and the Spaniards. It has not been bettered. And since we make sarsaparilla compound out of sarsaparilla plant, we see no way of improvement. Of course, if we were making some secret chemical compound, we might. But we're not. We're making the same old sarsaparilla to cure the same old diseases. You can tell it's the same old sarsaparilla because it works the same old cures. It's the sovereign blood purifier, and —it's Ayer's.

Hollister Drug Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

This is to inform the Planters that I have made connections with the

JAPAN EMIGRATION CO.
OF OSAKA.

And that before becoming identified with it, I had the opportunity of investigating the standing of several other concerns. My choice fell on the one I now represent, because of their standing in the business community and their reliability.

I am now in a position to supply LABORERS MONTHLY, if desired, on the following conditions:

1. Passage money for males, \$30, and females, \$20, and all expenses of quarantine and hospital fees.
2. Wages, \$12.50 for males; \$7.50 for females, per month.
3. Contracts to be for three years.
4. We refund a pro-rata sum of money for any period of the contract which may remain after the desertion of the laborer.

We have connections with the JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., calling here monthly; the TOYO and NAN YO MARU, and another line about to be established.

Following are the persons who compose the Company:

GOZO TATENO, ex-Minister to Washington.

HACHISABURO HAMANAKA, owner of TOYO and NAN YO MARU.

HACHITARO HAMANAKA, owner of TOYO and NAN YO MARU.

SHINICHI KAGAWA, President of the Twenty-second National Bank.

KATSUO SUZUKI, Manager of Okayama Bank.

SEIBEI FUJIMOTO, Merchant of Osaka.

YOSHIO SHIMAMUCHI, Merchant of Osaka and Newchang.

KUJIRO MATSUSHIMA, Manager Yuzu Bank of Osaka.

We solicit your patronage. We guarantee to give all entire satisfaction, as we have the most experienced Recruiters of laborers in Japan in our employ.

G. E. BOARDMAN,

Foreign Agent for the Japan Emigration Company.
4452-2w 1810-1m

In This Climate

where there is a great demand for the services of bugologists, upholstered furniture is not sought after to any great extent. Besides the trouble caused by the bugs, the natural high temperature is against anything that adds to the discomfort by making the body warmer. For this reason then, the inclination of the people is toward cool furniture.

Wicker Ware Chairs

and couches fill the bill and are more comfortable. At Eastern summer resorts some people furnish their homes throughout with wicker and rattan furniture, and the result has always been satisfactory. We have

Straight Chairs

and Rockers

in an endless variety of shapes. Some fancy ones are works of art. These goods differ in fifty ways from the cheap goods manufactured in China. They are better finished and in better shapes. The Chinese have not the machinery for treating the wicker in the same excellent manner as the Americans, nor have they the same skilled labor to weave the beautiful designs. Our goods are genuine American Goods.

For a very small cost, this style furniture can be stained to imitate natural wood and by this means, whatever signs of crudeness may appear to the eye in the virgin ware, is obliterated.

Your inspection of this ware will be satisfactory to us.

HOPP & CO.

KING AND BETHEL STS.

Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month, delivered by carriers.

DO YOU READ?

If you do, the "UNION AGENCY," of Spreckelsville, Maui, can save you money. Be sure to get our terms on any reading matter you may desire.
1810T-1y

JUST ARRIVED
(EX S. S. AUSTRALIA)

Large Assortment of English, French and other Continental Goods, comprising the following:

French Confection,

Swiss Book Muslin

Bulgarian Art Goods

SOMETHING QUITE NEW.

India Rubber Sheetting

BLACK CREPE, LADIES' WAISTS, NAVY SERGE, SHIRTING LINEN, WHITE LINEN DUCK, LINEN LAWN, LADIES' BLACK AND BROWN SILK AND GENTLEMEN'S ALPACA

UMBRELLAS

Santa Claus'

Cosy Corner

In which Santa Claus will be at home to all his friends every day till after his Xmas birthday. In addition to the usual large assortment of

Toys and Holiday Goods,

May be mentioned the following Novelties selected by Mr. A. E. Murphy in New York:

MURPHY'S PUZZLE, MURPHY'S FLAT, RAZZLE-DAZZLE, GET OFF THE EARTH.

RATS, SHOO-FLY, FASCINATION, WATER MELON GAME

X RAYS, FERRIS WHEELS, VELOCIPEDS, WAGONS,

HOBBY HORSES, WHEEL BARROWS, CROQUET SETS, And Innumerable Other Games and Toys for the Little Ones.

Come One, Come All!

E. W. JORDAN

"NO. 10" STREET
FORT STREET

Now

That the rainy weather is coming on, you don't want to drink

Mud!

B sure

you are getting the

Best Filter

And you are when you buy the

PASTEUR

FILTER

I am the only authorized Agent for these Islands of these world renowned Filters; some parties in this city are selling an inferior Filter and call it the Pasteur. Don't be deceived. Call and see one in operation.

J. A. HOPPER,

132 Fort Street, : Agent.

OVER THE TEA CUPS

Aunt Lucy's lanai at Waikiki was very cool and inviting yesterday, and dear Aunt Lucy herself was the most inviting and placid as she sat at her crochet work. Manna was a quiet college girl, with fair Gibson hair and glasses, and a great contrast to her dark little neighbor on Aunt Lucy's ample sofa, Mollie, or Mrs. Jack Wheeler. Sibyl was there, too, darning black stockings.

Aunt Lucy held her crochet needle in her hand a moment as she repeated a question, one that Mollie had asked her when she came to the sofa.

"What is my idea of the new woman? Give me your definitions, and I will hunt up some good ones I found in the last Public Opinion."

Manna and Mollie spoke at the same time, Manna saying: "An enfranchised slave," and Mollie singing out: "Almost a man." The other woman had thought a moment before she said: "A feminine compound of Ajax, Alexander and Diogenes," whereupon Manna lazily advised Sibyl to give up her role of oracle for the day, as Mollie had not the least idea what she meant. Thereupon, Sibyl explained: "Ajax prayed for more light, you know; Alexander sighed for more worlds to conquer, and Diogenes was always looking for an honest man."

"Just fancy Miss Diogenes hunting down a man for herself," and Mollie laughed a soft, mellow peal, which put her back to the position she had lost in not grasping Sibyl's allusion.

Aunt Lucy came to the rescue. "All dissatisfied, you mean. Yes, I am afraid it is true that modern women are too full of divine discontent, and sigh wearily for new worlds to conquer. I do not believe in them any the less, for they are in a state of transition now, which will be over some time, I am sure. But you are too classical, Sibyl, and too long. Mollie has done well with her 'Almost a man.' She comes near two definitions I have here. The new woman is 'one who has not attained to be a gentleman,' and one who has 'manishness minus manliness.'"

Mollie laughed with the rest, and said: "Perhaps you mean that for me myself, but you'd better try again, Aunt Lucy."

"Perhaps this will suit you better: 'Six of one and half-dozen of the other,'" continued Aunt Lucy, and at her words Mollie fell in a heap on the sofa, with a mock groan. "Convicted of murder in the first degree, and guilty."

Aunt Lucy did not pay much attention to Mollie, but read on: "Man's newest and best reason for remaining single."

It was growing more and more pointed, and Mollie was delighted in her acting, which was all true to life, when Manna asked her what Jack would say to that. "Amen, I suppose, if he were not already burdened with a Mrs. Jack. As he is, I do not dare to imagine his remark; I'll ask him for you, however. Have you any more poisoned arrows left, Aunt Lucy? Am I the only type of new woman here?"

"There is just one left, the definition that took the prize out of a great many. 'A fresh darn on the original blue stocking.' Quick as the words were uttered, Mollie threw a pillow at the unwary Sibyl, and with unerring aim. As Sibyl, who had dropped her work and her thimble in the vain attempt to smooth her tumbled hair, began slowly to recover her possessions, including her equanimity, Mollie walked after the pillow and examined Sibyl's work. "That's what you are doing, eh? A patch on the original blue stocking! But where are your blue ones?"

By this time the beleaguered party was able to stand its ground, and Sibyl answered: "Just thirty years ago I wore blue shoes, my dear, and I have had none since that first pair."

The baby stare that Mollie affected was very pretty. "Shoes? I said stockings."

Manna, aroused more than before. "Sibyl has a hobby in the matter of footwear. Just before you came I had an interview with her, all because she noticed the black stocking with my bronze shoes. She considers it the triple extract of bad taste for man, woman or child to wear black stockings with any but black shoes. I shall wear what I have, ma'am."

"Now is your time, Sibyl, to wreak vengeance on your persecutors. Order coffee and pistols for two; no, three, right away," chimed in Mollie. "If I were but in a German university a few moments," sighed Sibyl fervently. "As I am an American, I can only walk about with a chip on my shoulder, you know. But I'm not even a boy; I can't do that, either."

Aunt Lucy, you must know, should have been graduated from a theological seminary. She was always ready to preach, and she had many a time bestowed upon the girls an unsolicited sermon. Here was her opportunity, and she seized upon it.

"What a good text that is, a chip on the shoulder. It may be an American saying; it certainly is a universal custom, and not confined to men or small boys. So many persons are always ready to be hurt on the slightest pretext, and more often on none whatever. The Pariahs overlooked Mrs. Manning in sending cards for their crush, and she cannot forgive them. Mary Paynter was away from home when the Matildas called, and the Japanese woman lost their cards. Mary bows very stiffly now, and tells everybody that the Matildas are so exclusive, you know. Fanny Beacon lost a dear friend because she was not notified of the engagement the day it was announced in the paper, without any authority. Fanny found

no explanations were of any use, so she let her friend go." Aunt Lucy punctuated her sentence with her crochet needle which she had drawn out of her shawl. "And so it goes. Everybody is thin-skinned. Everybody is on the lookout for slights, and of course, they have them. They are all going through life with chips on their shoulders, with chips on their shoulders," and Aunt Lucy shook her head sorrowfully.

Manna surprised the others by her sudden step into the middle of the floor. She stood as tall as her five feet five permitted, and her hair seemed electrified with her feeling. "I have a grievance, now that we are talking of them, and I mean to air it. It is a just one. It seems that college girls can teach school, draw good salaries, be useful and successful in society, and they have even been known to marry. But they are never real A. B.'s, you know, they were not born men."

Sibyl spoke. "I know what you mean. Compulsory non-attendance at university clubs. Do the sacred fifteen think with Schopenhauer that only men are rational? Just imagine a club of fifteen Schopenhauers. What a drug on the market!"

Mollie chanted in an undertone: "A chip on their shoulders; beware, beware!" Sibyl rolled up the last pair of mended stockings, and put them in her basket, remarking as she did so: "We can pick enough chips off our respective shoulders here and now to light Ah Hep's fire for dinner. Aunt Lucy choose her sermon time wisely. Only the golden text should read: 'Be chronic pachyderms.'"

It is not be known what Sibyl might have said further, for then Mollie hurried away with Manna to meet Jack. This report of their small talk was compiled from the phonograph by one of the group.

The wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Swanzy was most pleasantly celebrated on Monday evening at their home on Beretania street, when those present were unanimous in the opinion that a more swell occasion was never given in Honolulu. Flowers of all kinds and palms to soften the effect, lurked about in various spots, while most noticeable perhaps of all the decorations were the nasturtium vines with their delicate blooms peeping forth from the Japanese fan-holders.

Six-handed euche was the attraction of the evening, and in this Dr. Howard succeeded in carrying off the first honors. Those present were: President Dole, Hon. John W. Foster and Mrs. Foster, American Consul and Mrs. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Walbridge, Dr. and Mrs. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. Schaefer, Dr. and Mrs. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. George Carter, British Commissioner Hawes, French Commissioner Vossion, Portuguese Charge d'Affaires Canavarro, Dr. Murray, Messrs. Ned Macfarlane, Harry Whitney and Jack Dowsett.

Chief Justice and Mrs. Judd gave a luncheon to Hon. J. W. Foster and wife at their home on Nuuanu avenue, Thursday. The table was tastefully decorated in semi-Hawaiian style. Vines, carnations and other flowers, arranged in a manner calculated to please the eye, were set about the table. A large Hawaiian bouquet, made by a native florist for Mrs. Foster, formed a most appropriate center-piece. This was presented to Mrs. Foster after the luncheon. Another feature of the pleasant occasion was the decoration of the guests with red carnation leis. Those present were: President and Mrs. Dole, Mrs. S. M. Damon, Mrs. H. E. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Thurston, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pratt, Mrs. Wilder, Mrs. C. L. Carter, Mrs. W. O. Smith, Samuel Parker and Miss Parker, Miss Judd, Miss Agnes Judd and Mr. W. R. Castle.

Mrs. Walter F. Frear gave a small reception to Mrs. Oliver P. Emerson at her home in Punahou, from 3:30 to 6 yesterday afternoon. The delightful situation of the place and the charming hospitality displayed, went far toward making the occasion one long to be remembered with pleasure. The Kawahau Club, stationed on the lawn, sang and played the Hawaiian airs which never fail to please the ear.

A "stag" dinner, in honor of Hon. J. W. Foster, was given by Attorney-General W. O. Smith at his home in Nuuanu yesterday. Those present were: President Dole, Minister Damon, Chief Justice Judd, Dr. Day, Messrs. Wm. G. Irwin, Alexander Young, Cecil Brown, Samuel Parker and Lorrin A. Thurston.

Mrs. Dole will give a luncheon today to a number of ladies.

HOW TO CURE BILIOUS COLIC.

I suffered for weeks with colic and pains in my stomach caused by biliousness and had to take medicine all the while until I used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy which cured me. I have since recommended it to a good many people. Mrs. F. Butler, Fairhaven, Conn. Persons who are subject to bilious colic can ward off the attack by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms appear. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Cuticura

For the
**HAIR and
SKIN**



A warm shampoo with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by gentle applications of CUTICURA ointment, the great skin cure, will clear the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, allay itching, soothe irritation, stimulate the hair follicles, and produce a clean, healthy scalp and luxuriant hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London, E.C. PORTER, DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Importers, Boston, U. S. A.

Notwithstanding the

War in Cuba,
War in Manila,

HOLLISTER & COMPANY

Tobacconists,

Are receiving CIGARS from the "Seat of War" from both sides of the world; Selling them at Old Prices at present, and shall continue to do so until the "Fortune of War" shall prevent.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Island Visitors

TO HONOLULU!

SAVE YOUR TRAVELING EXPENSES BY PURCHASING YOUR Dry Goods AT L. B. KERR'S

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Châles, Black Alpaca, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons,

Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks—bleached and unbleached Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suits and Trousers.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

Beeman's Pepsine Gum.

THE ORIGINAL PEPSINE GUM.

A DELICIOUS

Remedy for Indigestion

AND THE PERFECTION OF

CHEWING GUM.

For Sale by the

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Agents for the Islands.

Liberal discounts to the trade.

Curious CURIOS

For Holiday Presents

AS WELL AS A FULL LINE OF

Japanese Dry Goods

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS

S. OZAKI.

WAVELEY BLOCK.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Original and Only Genuine. COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1894.

DR. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

DR. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell St. London, W. C.

A New Lot of Elegant

FRAMED PICTURES, MOULDINGS, EASELS, Etc.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE LAST STEAMER.

Also a fine assortment of READY MADE FRAMES suitable for photographs.

No trouble to show goods. Call and see what we have at

King Bros.

110 HOTEL STREET.

Three Kinds of Work

Is done by our smooth running

Wertheim Triplex Sewing Machines,

namely, the Plain Stitch, the Lock Stitch and the Chain Stitch. The machines themselves are made of polished Walnut, beautifully inlaid and come in ONE drawer and SIX drawer varieties, with ornamental nickel drop handles and extension table. We have only a few more in stock and will close them out at greatly reduced prices. The machine requires but little energy on the part of the operator, but like a thoroughbred race horse, starts at the tap and will hold its own against all entries, coming in at the post with an even stride, after having done good work. The machine will prove valuable in the home. Picture for yourself, your wife and daughters planning some new costume, all taking a hand in its manufacture and all of them smiling and happy because they have found a friend in a

WERTHEIM TRIPLEX SEWING MACHINE

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. AGENTS.

Metropolitan Market

KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

J. MARSHALL WON

The Half Mile Swimming Race
Yesterday.BUT IT WAS VERY SLOW TIME
Reached the Stake in 16
Minutes 10 Seconds.

Not Fast Enough to Get Warmed
Up—Arthur Harris Winner
In Other Races.

The swimming races yesterday afternoon were something of a novelty here, in so far as the foreign element has never before thought it worth while to compete with the Hawaiians, the fame of the latter having been spread broadcast in song and story for generations past.

When Ed Towse of the Star learned that John Marshall of the New Hawaiian Opera House was a swimmer of high degree and was anxious to pull off a match with some one, he went about to find a foeman worthy of his steel.

Among the newly elected members of the Healan Boat and Yacht Club is Charles Mitchell, a young man with a swimming record made in California almost side by side with Marshall.



JOHN MARSHALL.

Winner of the Half-Mile Championship Race.

and a proposition was made to him to swim in a race. The men were brought together a week or two ago, but nothing could be done, as one wanted to swim for money and the other objected, for the reason that he did not wish to become a professional.

It was decided then to make the race free for all for a trophy in front of the boat houses. Of the foreigners, two men in the barracks entered and Marshall and Mitchell on the outside. There were besides races for Hawaiian men and boys over a hundred yard course, and in these quite a number of entries were made.

First race—100 yards open, for native Hawaiians. Entries as follows: Wm. Peter, James McCandless, Moku-lehua, Kimokeo, Kalaikini, Moses and Kelihihululu.

In this event Kimokeo started out ahead. McCandless forged ahead and kept it for a short time, but the former kept his place, and was watching his opponent keenly. McCandless went across Kimokeo's track, and the latter, taking advantage of this, swam over his opponent and put him far behind. Kimokeo kept ahead and won the race a short distance ahead of McCandless.

Time, 1:14.
Second race—100 yards, for boys. Entries: Moses, Kelihihululu, Kalaikini and Arthur Harris.

In the start Harris started out head with Kelihihululu a close second. The fight was between these two, as the others fell behind so much as to be practically out of the race. Moses pulled up and came in second, with Arthur Harris as winner of the first place.

Time, 1:15.
Third race—Half-mile, free-for-all. Entries as follows: Puahi, Kimokeo, J. L. Marshall and J. Mitchell.

This was by far the most exciting of the day, and proved a great source of pleasure to the many spectators in the boat houses and on the wharves.

The start in this race was made from the Myrtle boat house, while the others were made from the buoy directly 100 yards from that place.

Mitchell was the last to jump, and likewise the last to come in.

Kimokeo started out ahead, and Marshall succeeded in getting second place shortly after the beginning.

From this time on the race was between Marshall and Kimokeo. In three minutes' time Marshall got ahead of the native and held his own. Kimokeo tried to catch him, but he could not do it, as he was then pretty much played out. In the meantime, Marshall was pushing ahead steadily.

Marshall reached the half-way point (the rudder of the steamer Kinau at her own wharf) first and made a pretty diving turn, which called forth great applause.

Kimokeo was falling further and further behind all the time while Marshall was gaining in proportion.

Marshall kept in the lead and won easily with Kimokeo about 1:30 behind.

Time, 16:10.
Fourth race—For boys only. Entries were as follows: W. Welsh, A. Harris, C. D. Walker, A. W. McCune and C. Mayne.

Welsh shot out ahead but he could not hold it. Mayne and Harris soon

took the lead, but the latter proved the best and won easily.

Time, 1:16.
Following were the officers of the day: Judges—F. S. Dodge, Ed Towse, A. C. Wall and W. E. Wall. Starter—W. E. Wall. Clerk of the Course—Edith Berger and Timekeeper—G. Waldron.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, Nov. 13.

Stmr James Makee, Peterson, from Kauai ports.
Stmr W. G. Hall, Smerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Saturday, Nov. 14.

Stmr Mokoli, Hilo, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
Stmr Iwalani, Smythe, from Lahaina, Honolulu and Kukulhaele.
Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
Stmr. Waialeale, Gregory, from Kauai ports.

Sunday, Nov. 15.

Stmr Kinau, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
Stmr Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.
Stmr. Mikahala, Haglund, from Kauai ports.
Stmr. James Makee, Peterson, from Kauai ports.

Monday, Nov. 16.

Am whal bk Gayhead, Foley, from a cruise in Arctic Ocean.
P. M. S. S. City of Peking, Smith, from Hong Kong.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, Nov. 13.

Stmr James Makee, Peterson, for Kapaa.
Am schr John D. Tallant, Hoffman, for Port Townsend.
Am bk Colusa, Kalb, for Puget Sound.

Monday, Nov. 16.

Stmr Kilauea Hou, Freeman, for Kalaupapa, Kukulhaele and Oohala.
Am bkine Irmgard, Schmidt, for San Francisco.
Stmr Mokoli, Hilo, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
Stmr James Makee, Peterson, for Kapaa.
Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.
Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kauai ports.
Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Kauai, per stmr James Makee, Nov. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. George H. Fairchild, child and servant and 9 on deck.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr W. G. Hall, Nov. 13.—Wm. H. Shipman, Julian Monsarrat, J. M. Oat, F. B. MacStock, H. A. Baldwin, Chas. Willis and wife, J. Wahlmann and wife, E. Lazarus, Mrs. Waiamau, C. K. Aki and wife, C. Aki, Akona, Aakaka and 65 on deck.

From Hawaii, per stmr Iwalani, Nov. 14.—W. H. Rickard, Mr. Elger, Mr. Black and 21 deck passengers.

From Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai, per stmr Mokoli, Nov. 14.—F. H. Foster, F. H. Hayselden, J. M. Brown, George Lucas and wife and 3 deck passengers.

From Kauai ports, per stmr Mikahala, Nov. 15.—G. N. Wilcox, A. Cropp and wife, C. H. Bishop and wife, G. R. Ewart, J. Gandall, J. Gandall, Jr., Miss R. Gandall and servant, J. K. Farley, Dr. R. S. Brown, I. Wolff, W. Schrieber and wife, C. D. Pringle, Falk, Maxlin, L. M. Vettesen, C. Bosse, M. R. Fernandez and 96 on deck.

From Maui ports, per stmr Claudine, Nov. 15.—H. P. Baldwin, W. H. Cornwell, F. W. Carter, wife and child, Thomas Campbell and wife, F. Waldron, Dr. Pochin, G. D. Adams, W. Vida, Capt. L. Ahlborn, Mrs. Kalama and daughter, C. Kaiser, S. E. Kaleikau, W. K. Hutchison, Rev. H. Kihara, S. Fukuda, Ah Sung, F. J. Cook, Mrs. Buch and three children, Mrs. Keala, C. H. Dickey, A. Heneberg and 56 deck.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr Kinau, Nov. 15.—Volcano—E. Suhr and wife, A. Garvie, J. Waterhouse, F. W. Thrum, E. White, J. F. Brown, I. Witkowski, A. C. Palfrey, T. R. Keyworth, B. F. Schoen, R. A. Lyman, Jr., E. Wilhelm, C. Blum, A. Lindsay, L. Turner and wife, T. Huga, Paul Jarrett. Way ports.—J. A. Scott, George Ross, J. Renton, J. Hind, J. Watt, T. S. Kay, C. Notley, W. H. Campbell, W. F. Pogue, H. C. Austin, E. Madden, E. Dowsett, C. T. Day, Rev. S. Korida, Miss A. A. Kina, O. Hinderbergen, Father Andrew, C. Amas, E. A. Fraser, wife and child, Mrs. J. H. McKintie and son, Miss Mullinger and 138 deck passengers.

IMPORTS.

From Newcastle, per bk Oakbank, Nov. 7.—2,265 tons coal, consigned to Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

From Newcastle, per bk Samoa, Nov. 7.—1,778 tons coal, consigned to Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

Cable Address, "BAILEY." AGENTS
BAILEY OIL COMPANY.

Mining Properties.

BAILEY, PORTER & CO.

415½ Montgomery St.,
San Francisco, Cal.

DEAL IN GOLD AND COPPER MINES.

Will take the supervision of mines if desired, and can insure a careful and economical management of the same. Mr. Porter being a mining and mill superintendent of long experience and thorough training, and our employees picked men.

W. H. BAILEY, Manager.
Refers to San Francisco Selby Smelting & Lead Works Hon. C. R. Bishop.

Honolulu Hon W. O. Smith, T. W. Hobron

BY AUTHORITY.

MEMBERS OF THE TAX APPEAL
BOARDS, COMMISSIONED BY
THE MINISTER OF FI-
NANCE FOR 1896.

FIRST DIVISION, ISLAND OF OAHU.

J. A. Magoon. W. L. Hopper.

SECOND DIVISION, ISLANDS OF MAUI, MOLOKAI AND LANAI.

R. A. Wadsworth. John Wagner.

THIRD DIVISION, ISLAND OF HAWAII.

C. R. Blacow. Chas. Trowbridge.

FOURTH DIVISION, ISLANDS OF KAUAI AND NIIHAU.

H. D. Wishard. G. W. Smith.

(Signed) S. M. DAMON,

Minister of Finance.

Finance Department, November 9th, 1896.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE RE-

PUBLIC OF HAWAII:

A Proclamation.

A year of peace and prosperity calls for gratitude to the Ruler of Nations. Freedom from disaster and pestilence, from local discord and foreign menace during the past year has given the country needed opportunity for the development of policies looking to the furtherance of public interests.

Favorable seasons have rewarded industry and enterprise with bountiful returns.

In view of these and countless other blessings which have been bestowed upon us, I, Sanford B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii, recommend that Thursday, the 26th day of this present month of November, be set apart as a day of national thanksgiving to Almighty God, and of prayer for the righteousness that exalteth a nation and the national strength that cometh from character in the individual.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE.

By the President:

(Countersigned) J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior,

1810-6c

NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

Saturday, November 28th, 1896, being a National Holiday, all Government offices throughout the Republic will be closed on that day.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Nov. 9th, 1896.

1810-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following lots of the Old Homestead Series will be open for application on or after 9 o'clock a. m. of November 19th, 1896, under provisions of the "Land Act, 1896," for Homestead Leases:

Location.	Lot.	Area.	Acres.
Akahupu, N. Kona.....	57	48.33	
Akahupu, N. Kona.....	58	44.97	
Akahupu, N. Kona.....	59	45.44	
Awahua, Kaulana, & N. Kona 73		33.14	
Awahua, Kaulana, & N. Kona 80		41.21	
Awahua, Kaulana, & N. Kona 84		18.50	
Puua, N. Kona.....	1	873.	

On and after the date named above, the following lots may be applied for as Right of Purchase Leases or Cash Freeholds:

Location.	Lot.	Area.	Value.
Awahua, Kaulana, & N. Kona.....	83	20.49	61.47
Awahua, Kaulana, & N. Kona.....	85	18.05	63.17
Awahua, Kaulana, & N. Kona.....	86	19.99	69.96
Kealahou, N. Kona.....	18.10	28.20	
Kalamakowai, S. Kona.....	5	57.	484.50
Kukuopae, S. Kona 4		18.03	54.09
Kukuopae, S. Kona 5		29.08	68.87

Full particulars as to conditions, method of applying, etc., may be obtained at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu, and at the office of the sub-Agent, at Kailua, North Kona, Hawaii.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent of Public Lands.

Public Lands Office, Honolulu, Oct. 26, 1896.

4442 3t 1807-1d

AUCTION SALE OF AWA LICENSES.

In accordance with the requirements of Section 18, Chapter 64 of the Laws of 1896, one awa license for each District of the several Islands will be sold at Public Auction, between the first and seventh day of December, 1896.

Each license will be for the term of one year from the 1st day of January, 1897.

The upset price will be as follows:

For the District of Honolulu.....	\$1,000
For the District of Hilo.....	500
For the District of Waikuku.....	500
For the District of Lahaina.....	250
For each other District.....	100

The licenses for the several Districts on the Island of Oahu, consisting of Honolulu, Koolau, Koolanua, Waialua and Ewa and Waianae, will

be sold at the front entrance of the Executive Building on Thursday, the 3d day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.

Those for the Islands of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai will be sold in their respective Districts, upon such day and date, within the limit of time fixed by law, as shall be designated by the several Sheriffs or their Deputies. Due notice of date and place of sale will be given by posters in each of the said Districts.

A cash deposit of twenty-five per cent of the amount of the bid will be required upon the fall of the hammer; said deposit to be forfeited to the Government if the full amount of the bid is not paid within five days from the day of sale.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Nov. 3, 1896,
4448-3t 1809-td

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

On Saturday, November 21 next, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold a small lot of land at Waialeale, Koolau, Oahu—containing 32-100 acre. This land is located makai of the Government road, adjoining land of Mr. A. Cullen, and is good rice land.

Terms—Cash, U. S. Gold.
Upset Price—\$100.

Also at the same time and place, will be sold lot of coffee land at Kaupapa, Maui, known as Lot No. 7, Public Lands Map No. 1, containing 38 50-100 acres. Upset price, \$115.50.

This land will be sold subject to the following terms and conditions:

One-fourth purchase price, cash, remainder in equal instalments. In one, two and three years, with interest at rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum. Cultivation and improvements to begin within first year and continued during the two succeeding years. At end of third year, if ten per cent. of land is under cultivation, the land fenced, and all conditions complied with, purchaser will receive fee simple title.

Full particulars and plans of above lands may be obtained on application at the public lands office Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent of Public Lands.

Public Lands Office, Honolulu, Oct. 24th, 1896.

1806-td

SALE OF LAND AT OLAA.

On Monday, November 23, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the sub-agent, Hilo, will be sold Olaa Lot No. 348 on the volcano road, containing forty-seven acres, a little more or less. Upset price, \$10.00 per acre.

Land to be sold under the following general terms and conditions: One-fourth of purchase price to be paid on day of sale and remainder in equal instalments in one, two and three years, with interest at rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Cultivation and improvements to be begun during the first year and continue during succeeding two years. Twenty-five (25) per cent. of the land to be put under cultivation and other improvements of the value of \$200 to be made before the end of the third year. At end of third year or sooner, if full amount of cultivation and improvement has been made with full payment of Purchase Price, and all conditions to such date fulfilled, a Patent Grant for the premises will issue.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu, or at the office of the Sub-Agent in Hilo.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent of Public Lands.

Public Lands Office, Honolulu, Oct. 24th, 1896.

1806-td

BOUNDARY NOTICE.

Proper application having been made to me by Robert Rycroft, for the final settlement of the land boundaries of the Ahupuaa of Keahialaka, situate in the District of Puna, Island of Hawaii, Fourth Judicial Circuit, it is hereby ordered, in accordance with the provisions of Act 14, of the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of Hawaii, approved October 27th, 1896: That all parties interested in the boundaries of said land of Keahialaka, appear before me at the Court House, South Hilo, Hawaii, at 10 a. m., December 14th, 1896, and show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

RUFUS A. LYMAN,
Commissioner of Boundaries, Island of Hawaii, Third and Fourth Judicial Circuit.

Hilo, Hawaii, November 10th, 1896.

1812T-3ta

NOTICE

The annual meeting of the Kauai Telephone Company will be held at 11 a. m. on Saturday, the 28th of November, 1896, at the office of the Grove Farm Plantation, Lihue.

E. W. T. PURVIS,
Secretary Kauai Tel Co

1812-2Ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, OF THE

First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

B. Shimizu, Plaintiff, vs. H. Hamanaka,

Defendant. Assumpsit.

The Republic of Hawaii, to the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands or His Deputy, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon H. Hamanaka, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on Monday, the first day of February, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. to show cause why the claim of B. Shimizu, plaintiff, should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed petition.

And have you then and there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness: Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this 16th day of November, 1896.

GEORGE LUCAS,

Clerk.

1812-3m

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST

Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

In the Matter of the Estate of Paele

(k) of Ewa, Oahu, Deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Kanui Paele (w), administratrix, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said estate, situate at Waialeale, Ewa, Oahu, and setting forth certain legal reasons why such real estate should be sold.

It is hereby ordered that the next of kin of the said deceased and all persons interested in the said estate, appear before this court on Friday, the 18th day of December, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the court room of this court, in Honolulu, Oahu, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of such estate.

Honolulu, H. I., November 16th, 1896.

By the Court:

P. D. KELLETT, JR.,

Clerk.

1812-3Wt

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST

Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

In Probate. In the matter of the

Estate of M. da Silva, late of Wa-

ianae, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered, that Friday, the 18th day of December, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock A. M., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, November 16th, 1896.

By the Court:

P. D. KELLETT, JR.,

Clerk.

1812-3tTa

CIRCUIT COURT, SECOND CIRCUIT

of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas W. Everett. At Chambers before Hon. J. W. Kaula.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of David Center, Administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Thomas W. Everett, late of Waikapu, Maui, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed \$2,459.62, and charges himself with \$2,865.32, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such.

It is ordered that Tuesday, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., before the said Justice, at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated at Waikuku, H. I., this 5th day of November, A. D. 1896.

G. ARMSTRONG,

Clerk Circuit Court, Second Circuit.

1810T-4ta

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORE-

CLOSURE.